IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette

No. 56,116.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE OFFICES OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY. MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
22nd Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
29th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
27th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th "	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALWA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
" "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
4th Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
11th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
25th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
29th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate.
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	391 or 495	891 or 742 8
To LONDON	827 or 328	940 8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SAILINGS. 1913-14.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
†City of Calcutta	A & C 7630	29th Nov.	...
City of York	A & C 7810	....	3rd Dec.
¶ Trafford Hall	A 8321		27th Dec.
City of Poona	A & C 7447	21st Jan.	...
City of Birmingham	A & C 7475*	22nd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Calcutta	A & C 7630*	12th Mar	10th Mar
Trafford Hall	A 8321	21st Mar.	...
City of Manchester	A & C 8051	....	25 th Mar
City of Paris	A & C 9232*	18th April	11th Apr
City of Karachi	A & C 5566	.....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore	A & C 6875	.....	29th Apr
City of Birmingham	A & C 7475	27th May	26th May

†Calling at Marseilles, Dunkirk and Liverpool.
¶Calling at Genoa and Manchester.
*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class at anchor have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd., Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Dwarka ....1,125 Friday 21st Nov. 6 a.m. direct.
Lhasa.....2,134 Mon 24th Nov. 11 a.m. P.D. & C.M.
Dumra...1,695 Thurs. 27th Nov. 9 a.m. † C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 27th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Tuesday the 25th November, calling at, Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday 27th Nov.
†Pundua	3305	" 11th Dec
*Palamcotta	3413	" 25th "

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY. 29th November, 1913.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent

40, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tiehling
Lioyaang	Tientsin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	15th Jan. "
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. "

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Halsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	16th Feb.
*Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	10th April
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	16th April.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz.	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	1st June.

*Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sial about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan. 1914.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
" Trieste or Venice and back	" 750
" London via Trieste	Rs. 579 to 644*
" London via Trieste and back	Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
" London via Trieste	Rs. 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back	Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
" London via Trieste	" 529 to 594†
" London via Trieste and back	" 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
China	6017	E. Tarabocchia	6th Decr. 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co, 52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawapore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities,

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	"	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the reamining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW Manager,

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	"	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
" subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON, Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

THE

DELIGHTS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

can only be best appreciated by the possessor of a camera which can be relied on to produce the most perfect pictures with the minimum of trouble. A camera that will enable you to record the beautiful shadow effects of early morning or late evening, to give bright sparkling photos when only a short exposure is possible and produce *genre* pictures of an artistic softness and gradation. The average camera will not do this. Equipped with a Goerz Camera, fitted with a Goerz lens and using a Goerz Film pack which can be developed in a Goerz developing tank in daylight, you can though a tyro be confident that 100 per cent. of perfect pictures will result, and that without having to spend your time in a stuffy dark room.

You would not go Tiger shooting with a Pop-gun. Have you any more reason to expect satisfaction when you attempt picture-making with an inferior Camera?

All the world over the name of GOERZ is synonymous with the best in Photographic Lenses and Cameras, not the most expensive, but THE BEST, and that at a moderate price.

The GOERZ TENAX will do everything a photographer is likely to photograph. It is complete, it is practical; he will not come across a subject for which it is not suitable It is not expensive.

It is simple. If you don't know anything about photography you will get good results with the TENAX. A good Instruction Book is given with it. You can use either plates or daylight-loading films; and above all the results are always good.

They give you perfect pictures always and every time and wherever "Press photographers" are gathered together there will be found the GOERZ ANSCHUTZ CAMERA.

It is the Camera for the Amature, it is the Camera for the Professional, it is to-day the universal Camera.

We supply GOERZ Cameras from Rs. 95 upwards in sizes varying from 1¾" by 2½ to 8½" by 6½.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

AGENTS FOR:—GOERZ CAMERAS AND GOERZ PRISM BINOCULARS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION XMAS BOXES FOR THE U. K.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THEIR LONDON AGENTS

MONGINI BROTHERS

are registering orders, provided the same reach them, accompanied with remittance, not later than the 28th November, for the following special presentation boxes delivered free of all charges at any address in the United Kingdom, enclosing senders card, if desired.

No. 1. RUPEES 10. Plush album box, filled with best chocolates.
No. 2. RUPEES 15. Velvet and Satin Box, hand painted flora design on satin cover, filled with best chocolates.
No. 3. RUPEES 20. Rich Moire Silk Casket with handsome silk embroidery bands, filled with best chocolates.

SAMPLES OF THE ABOVE MAY BE SEEN AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell); Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE Members of St. Vincent de Paul Society, Byculla, with the help of their friends are organising a GRAND FANCY FAIR and CHARITY BAZAAR which will be OPENED by HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON, on the 1st December, in the Compound of St. Mary's High School, Nesbit Road, MAZAGON, and will last for five days, in aid of the new building of the Foundling Home.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
(IN INSOLVENCY.)
No. 636 of 1913.

Re PARASRAM RAMDHANDAS, GOPIKRISHNA RAMVALABH, BRIJKRISHNA, RAMVALABH, LALCHAND RAMVALABH and HEMRAJ RAMGOPAL, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed PARASRAM RAMDHANDAS, GOPIKRISHNA RAMVALABH, BRIJKRISHNA RAMVALABH, LALCHAND RAMVALABH and HEMRAJ RAMGOPAL have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). IT IS ORDERED that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 19th day of November, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 19th Nov., 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of LALJI LILADHER, formerly of Porebunder but lately of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu, a Salesman, in the shop of Mulji Cursondas, deceased.

BAI LILABAI, widow of LALJI LILADHER, the deceased abovenamed (in the will written and referred to Lila, daughter of Goculdas Kanji), one of the 4 executors named in the Will of the said deceased, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Navi Wadi without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and thirteen, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 14th day of Nov., 1913.
Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of Cotton-fly, Waste, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M. (S.T.), at the Old Scondardass Mill Godown, Lamington Road, opposite the Byculla Club, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following goods damaged by fire and water.

A large quantity of cotton-fly, waste, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of old and unserviceable materials and stores, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th November 1913, at 1-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of staves for casks, K. oil tins, lamps of sorts, brackets, drums, paint cans, varnish tins, G. I. Buckets, mortar pans, Portable forges, files commode pans, platform weighing machines, coir matting mattresses, hoop iron, trolly wheels, furniture, wooden barrels, glass, Manilla rope, leather cuttings, cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, I. R. piston packing rings and rubber pipes, I. R. and canvas vaccum pipes, zinc lining clocks, bells, leatherbelts, copper utensils, brass couplings, hammers, augers' locks, C. I. weights, ratchet braces, and sundry other stores, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent., will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 28th November 1913, at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—Cottonseed, bags of rapeseed, linseed, wheat, jawari, barjree, bagging, dyes, luggage, plough, brass thari, empty cylinders, soap, wooden scales, iron bars, iron nails, iron beams, iron wire, empty bottles, one C. I. pipe, bricks, coal, old records, condemned sheets, bags of sweepings, grain and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th November, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
6-30 8-30 10 P.M.
TO-NIGHT
THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
SATURDAY, November 22nd and the
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TWO NIGHTS ONLY:
MONDAY and TUESDAY
November 24th and 25th.
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA Co.
IN RAGTIME.
All New Artistes per this P. & O. s. s. "Arcadia."
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN CO.
In a brilliant effusion of Comedy, Caprice, Gaiety and Mirth.
THE ENORMOUSLY SUCCESSFUL LONDON REVUE
"STEP THIS WAY"
"EVERYBODY IS DOING IT"
FROM THE PAVILION THEATRE, LONDON.
WRITTEN BY CHARLES WILMOT
AND INVENTION BY
ERIC C. ROLLS.
NEW COSTUMES, NEW SCENERY, NEW EFFECTS, EVERYTHING NEW.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Re. 1.
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & CO.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY,
TOWN HALL.
THURSDAY, 20th Nov. at 9-30 p.m.
Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon (Patrons of the Society), and His Excellency The Naval Commander-in-Chief (Vice Patron and President of the Society).
CANTATA...
MAY QUEEN
Sterndale Bennett)
BALLAD...
BANNER of St. GEORGE
Elgar.
(FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
SOLOISTS.
Mrs. E. F. HALLIWELL.....Soprano.
Miss M. WILLSON.....Contralto.
Mr. A. L. COWEN .....Tenor.
Mr. JOSEPH DODDS.....Bass.
WITH
CHORUS OF 70 VOICES.
By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency's Orchestra will accompany.
Solo Pianist...Mr. FRANK St. LEGER.
Conductor.....Mr. EDWARD BEHR.
Prices: Centre of Hall .....Rs. 4
Sides of Hall.....Rs. 2
ALL SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.
Plan at MARCKS and Coy., Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

O THE CHEAPEST Old TOM PEG McTaggart WHISKY.
Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.
SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watta and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office

AMUSEMENTS.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY IN
THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.
SATURDAY, November 22nd.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY
in the Latest London Ragtime Revues.
"STEP THIS WAY"
(Everybody's doing it)
NOTE:—The above Company arrive in Bombay this week by the P & O S. S. "Arcadia", and will make their first appearance on SATURDAY.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
MONDAY NEXT
NOV. 24TH
AND 5 FOLLOWING NIGHTS
AT 9-30.
MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO, JAN, MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
PRICES:—Boxes from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
Stalls Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
Dress Circle Rs. 6.
Balcony Rs. 5.
Gallery Rs. 3.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.
NOTICE.—Good seats can still be booked for the first and subsequent performances.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-12 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges either recently or of long standing by injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 5/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
KIRKBY & SONS,
HULL, ENGLAND.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
TO-NIGHT!
A THRILLING AMERICAN WAR DRAMA.
THE CIVILIAN.
The story of a young Officer's single-handed defence against a horde of Red-skin Indians.
A picture throbbing and pulsating with rapid movement.
THE RED INK TRAGEDY.
Another fine Bunny Comedy.
LOVED BY A KING.
A beautiful coloured historical Drama
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 5-30 to 6-30.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 5.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
THIRD EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION
SHELL MEANS SPEED

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupee 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus, Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, a European or Eurasian Lady SHORTHAND TYPIST, applicants must give particulars of speed pay, age, etc., otherwise application will not be entertained. Apply box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED, an ADVERTISING CANVASSER, an efficient and clever man need apply, one who is well acquainted with the Bombay firms will be selected. Apply box No. 900, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000
6 1/2 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.
If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

FOR SALE.

RAILWAY AUCTION NOTICE.

UNDERSIGNED will hold AUCTION on the 3rd December, 1913, and following days at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Store Yard, Ajmere, at 9 A.M.

A large quantity of Railway Materials, Comprising—Scrap Steel, Scrap Tyres, Sleepers W. I. Trough, Teakwood, Baile, Crossings, Brass Scrap, Copper Scrap, Scrap Leathers, &c.

AUGUSTUS ELLIS,
Govt. & Ry. Auctioneers,
No. 87, Cantonments, Agra.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?

Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT WRITER, for a daily newspaper. Previous experience essential. State full particulars to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A NIGHT MACHINE PRINTER, one who is thoroughly conversant with printing a newspaper preferred, apply with testimonials at once to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, FOUR JOBBING COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY undertakes to GIVE LESSONS in English and Music. Fully qualified. Term moderate. Apply Box No. 955, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a PROOF READER, only practical men need apply. Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

ROOMS with BOARD, with a homely English couple, in modern flat. Meals supplied at Rs. 60 per month, (Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner). For further particulars apply to
DHUN BUILDING,
(Top Floor),
Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly	„ 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly	„ 7 0
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, the payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette,"

See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 per inch.
Second Insertion	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column... ... Re. 1½ per inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Sabine, 2,991 tons, Captain W. Godfrey, sailed on Wednesday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Ruth, 2 222 tons, Captain G. A. Wicbush will sail to-day for Sydney with ballast.

The steamer Anatolia 2,481 tons Captain C. Nelson, arrived here on Tuesday from Bu-rah, November 11, with ballast.

The steamer Baron Ardrassan, 2,774 tons, Captain D. M. Reid, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4,891 tons, Captain R. J. Elliott, will sail to-day for Liverpool &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Portuguese dredger Governador, 105 tons, Captain A. de P. Momo, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Mormugoa for repairs.

The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain A. S. Wright, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon, November 4, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain W. F. Stewart arrived here on Wednesday from Durban, October 31 with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived here on Wednesday from Karachi via Katiawar Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain C. P. King, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and 10 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Uganda, 3,498 tons Captain L. Y. Archdeacon, will sail to-day for coast ports and Calcutta with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Culna, 3,963 tons, Captain J. Farquharson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Antwerp, October 9, via Karachi with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bankura, 1,904 tons, Captain T. B. H. Whytehead, sailed on Wednesday for Persian Gulf via Karachi and Katiawar Coast with a general cargo.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pelorus .....Comdr Hill.....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 19.

Archilbster.....2823 Gantar ...W & A G & Co
Barala.....1899 Milne .....M M and Co
Blake .....2238 Hilt .. .. A Yule and Co
Bells of England....2469 Kilvay...M M and Co
Crew Hall.....691 Davies .....K N Co
Gowanburn .....Wyne .....W and A G and Co
Glenclony.....3 07 Taylor .....T M and Co
Haseneo .....904 Fanning ...T Morrison & C.
Imtombe.....2504 Jockinan .....T M and Co
Inverness .. 2401 Venus...W and A G and Co
Khosrou...2410 Hannah...Jeddah...T M and Co
Kanzler .....1865 S Smith Jeddah...W M K
Kof the Thistle...3286 Baker .....T M Co
Helios.....830 Kan'sen .....F F Co
Mantua.....5906 Vibert...London...P & O Co
Neidefels .....3385 Heahl ...W & A G & Co
Ocean .....2060 Christiansen ...Bo S and Co
Oskmark ...1006 Peter .....W and A G and Co
Reichenback...3638 Mengelsdorff Volkart Bro
Sultan Von Koetle...1113 Battema .....
W and A G and Co
Strathovan...2830 Davies...W and A G and Co
Sanctoria.....2378 Ward .....A Yule Co
Umballa .....3426 .....M M & Co
Uganda .....3498 Archdeacon .....M M Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov 19

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Dats.	Agents.
A Chantala.....	3103	Phillips ..	M M and Co		
B Barjora ...	90	Cammack...	Busreh...	21-11 ..	M M Co
C & R Hohenfels.	3458	Lamraz...	W and A G & Co		
D&E Mirgraf..	232	Schapp...	Durban ..	20-11	A S and Co
F Ekbatana...	2838	Krieger...	W & A G and Co		
G Sardar...	1286	Weeks...	Busreh etc...	21-11 ..	H S Shu
H Rahmani...	1872	Lewis.....	Jeddah	21-11	T M and Co
K Umzinga	1369	Cox	Middlesbro.....		
M Kirkdale .	3049	Gibson	Dunkirk		W and A G & Co
N Hallamshire.	285	Tue.	Manchester...	J F & Co	
O Southborough.....	2367	Eltman.....	.....		M Jewanji & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Spitzfels...	3643	Kippener ...	W and A G Co	
2 Basara.....	504	Minnett ...	Busreh...	20-11 .. M M and Co
3 Porto Said.....	2885	Molle.....	I M S Co	
5 Baron Ardrassan...	2776	Reid ..	Calcutta...	20-11...W & A G & Co
6 Duffield ...	2442	Beddeck ant		21-11..... W & A G & Co
7 Kybfels.....	3159	Frisius ...	New York...	W & A G & C
8 Gabkenz	1725	Gillmbr.....	Trieste...	A L S N Co
9 Spitzfels...	3343	Kuppener ..	Hamburg...	W and A G & Co
9 Kawachi Maru...	3821	Christansen .	Kobe	17-11 N Y Kaisha
10 11 City of York ..	5022	Wilson	K'chi.....	K N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
18	Governador ..	Mozo	MormugoaN17
	Anatolia	Nelson	Busreh Nov 11
19	Culna	Fenhar-on	Iwerp Oct 9
	Beme	Wright.....	R'goon, Nov 4
	Pentakota ...	Stewart	D'ban, Oct 31
	Linga	Manley ...	K'chi, Nov 17

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels	Commanders.	Destination
19	Delta	LeMare ..	Shanghai etc
	Vale-la-Ciotat	Lafont.....	Marseilles
	C of Bombay	Gray.....	Dunkirk
	Sabine	Godrey.....	Antwerp
	Sankura.....	Whytehead.	Busreh etc.

The following vessels obtained portclearances on Wednesday :—

Steamer City of Calcutta, Elliot, for Liverpool
" Ruth, Wicbush, for Sydney
" Kasara, King for Persian Gulf
" Uganda, Archdeacon, for Calcutta etc
" Baron Ardrossan Reed for Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—

Steamer Spitzfel- for Calcutta
" Pentakota for Jeddah
" Culna for Antwerp
" Oskmark for Antwerp
" Salsette (to arrive) for Aden
" Schazfels for Hamburg
" Neidenfels for Hamburg
" Anatolea for Liverpool

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ohupra, arrived at Suez on the afternoon of November 18 The same Co's steamer Chyebassa, left Marseilles, homeward bound, on the morning of November 18.

The P and O Co's steamer Nagoya arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of November 18. The same Co's steamer Palawan arrive in London on the afternoon of November 18.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Persia, from Japan, left Colombo on the 18th instant, and is due here on the 22nd instant, at 10 a.m.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

DAILY EXPORTS NOV. 19.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—1,000 cwts myrabolams Pulee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mantua s—2,700 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Dunsobin s—300 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Umsinga s—100 bales hemp, G Veerji and Co.; 3,884 cwts cottonseed, 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Anatolia s—4,702 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

Kirkdale s—70 bales goat hair, Hollingshurst and Co; 4000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Akbatana s—1078 cwts linseed, S Baldewdas; 153 cwts linseed, D Tejpal; 20 bales silley cotton, J. Tatia.

Chantala s—575 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales savri cotton, 196 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co; 4000 cwts bonpieces, Croft Mody and Co.

Hohenfels —201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 550 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 210 bales cotton waste C Peraj and Co; 50 bales hemp, G Veerji and Co; 9 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—55 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 55 cwts animal guts Ad Meyer; 441 cwts dry curds, 2 cwts manure, A C Kohler.

Reichenback s—550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton fly, Soloman Bros; 2,000 cwts mowrasced, A Blascheck and Co.

Neidenfels s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 858 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 553 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 8,000 cwts ginjillyseed, 500 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 6,200 cwts mowrasced, 2,500 cwts castorseed, 24,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 200 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Hohenfels s—375 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 78 numbers empty cyclinders, Treacher and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablonz s—165 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gablonz s—100 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Intombi s—100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 500 tons iron scraps, N Fatehally and Co; 11,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 9,509 cwts linseed, 6,506 cwts rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kybfels s—275 cwts cashewnuts, R Jivandas and Co; 2 bales goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Kybfels s—800 casks, 50 bales goat skins, E N Stain.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOV. 19.

Steamer s s Ville de LaCiotat from Noumea; Agents, M Maritimes—1 case brandy, 27 cases provisions, 10 cases buiscuits, 10 casks tallow, 78 cases tea, 78 pieces wood.

Steamer Beme from Rangoon; Agents, Shaw Wallace and Co—3,80,700 gallons 1,296 cases Kerosine oil, 417 casks lubricating oil, 4,608 drums 1,003 tins petrol. 44 drums, benzine, 15 cases burmoline grease.

Steamer Pentakola from Durban; Agents, M M and Co—1777 tons coal, 136 cases ghee, 345 bags potatoes, 2 cases 5 pieces ivory, 380 bags cowries, 2,443 bales cloves, 1 case specie.

Steamer Spitzfels from Hamburg; Agents, W and A Graham and Co—4 cases clocks, 50 bags coffee, 6 cases cigars, 814 tubes 119 cylinders carbonic acid, 11 cases sulphuric acid 11 cases nitric acid, 100 drums calcium chloride, 169 casks 48 drums chloride of magnesia, 4 cases chloroform, 20 kegs borax. 1370 bags epsom salt, 22 cases quinine, 463 cases 77 casks aniline colour, 97 cases 6 casks lamps, 138 cases locks 230 cases window glass, 122 cases 46 metal 15 crates glass bottles, 244 cases 10 crates hollow glass, 26 cases 2 cases beads, 2 cases 3 casks 3 bundles ivory, 11 cases glass bangles, 2 barrel liquers, 151 cases 36 drums beer, 54 cases wine, 570 cases 10 drums rectified spirit, 860 bundles 12 cases yellow metal sheets, 250 bundles copper sheets, 21,58 cases 12 bags, nails, 15 cases salad oil, 30 cases 100 barrels 1457 casks lubricating oil, 400 drums 210 kegs paint, 15 cases calbur, 90 cases matches, 65 cases 1450 bales paper, 60 bales printing paper, 36 cases cheese, 30 cases condensed milk, 100 bags provisions, 1 case pearl, 111 bags carraway seed, 44 cases soap, 6212 pieces wood, 68 bags warp, 320 bags farina, 457 cases 956 bales cotton goods 2 25 cases 32 bales woollen goods, 1 case silk goods, 69 cases 7 bales cotton and woollen goods, 8 cases cotton and linen goods, 93 cases cotton and silk goods, 13 cases 15 bales cotton yarn, 14 cases woollen yarn, 1 case silk yarn, 19 cases wool raw.

At the meeting in Karachi between Mr. H. A. Sams, I.C.S, Postmaster-General of Bombay and the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday, the question of a supplementary direct English mail service to Karachi came up, but Mr. Sams was unable to make any statement on the subject.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

YOUNGSON.—At Karachi, on the 8th November, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Youngson, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30 8-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jabulpur)	12-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	3 45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)... ...	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	1 -30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab,		*
do. do. for Calcutta.		*
do. do. for Madras ,,		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-30	21-0
Gazerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band-Master, commencing at 6 p. m., to-day :—

March ..... Wellington ..... W. Zehle
Three Light Pieces { (a) Dance Lubly Lulu. (b) Gavotte Diffinette (c) March Folie Berg ere. } P. Fletcher
Valse ..... The Girl in the Taxi ..... Gilbert
Selection ..... Romeo et Guilette. Gonood
Song (Cornet Solo) ..... Little Grey Home in the West ..... Lotr
Selection ..... Princess Caprice Leo Fall
Tw-Step ... Ragtime Violin ... Berlin

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend, at the High Court to-day at 11-30 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Supplementary mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis and Seychelles, per extra s. s. "Markgraf," will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-day. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ALLEGED GAMBLING DEN RAIDED.

Inspector Smith placed two persons named Kursondas Dalal and Bansiram Shivram Faris, charged with keeping a common gaming-house at Fanaswadi and twenty-four others with gambling, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. Godinho, and Mr. Kumpani, pleaders, appeared for the accused.

As the enquiries had not been completed by the police, Inspector Smith asked the Court for an adjournment and the case was adjourned till Nov. 28.

BOMBAY E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

The monthly statement of earnings for October 1913.

	Earnings for October 1913.	Increase or decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction ..	2,28,444	+ 19,878	9·37
* Electric Supply ...	1,23,396	+ 43,238	53·94
Total.....	3,51,840	+ 62,816	21·73

	Total earnings from January 1913.	Increase or decrease over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction...	20,95,378	+ 1,17 714	5·95
* Electric Supply ...	9,47,983	+ 2,15,182	29·36
Total.....	30,43,361	+ 3,32,896	12·28

* Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, November 17.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...£ 21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 15th Nov. 1913, by Council Bills ... £ 15,748,735
Balance to be remitted from 16th Nov. 1913 to 31st Mar 1914 ...£ 5,901,265

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

A sitting of the Insolvency Court was held yesterday, the Commissioner, Mr. Justice Macleod, presiding :—

MORARJI KOORPAL.

Mr. Ardesher Kapadia, barrister, appeared for the insolvent and applied for an interim order, which the court granted.

MAHOMED HUSEIN HALAI.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the insolvent and asked for an interim order.

Mr. Jesangbhai Patel opposed the application.

Mr. Wadia stated that the insolvent had arranged to settle with his creditors and according to the settlement he would pay them six annas in the rupee.

His lordship granted him an interim order for three months on his producing a certificate that he had assisted the Official Assignee.

ROWJIBHAI VIRJI.

Mr. Ardesher Kapadia appeared for the insolvent and asked the court to fix the date for the hearing of the insolvent's petition.

His lordship accordingly fixed January 21st, 1914, as the day for hearing.

LALJI PADAMJI SHAH AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jesangbhai Patel appeared for the insolvents and applied for an usual interim order, which was granted.

PARASHRAM RAMLAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jardine appeared for one of the creditors of the above debtors, and applied that they should be adjudged insolvents. In doing so, Mr. Jardine stated that the debtors belonged to one Hindoo family and they had joint family property.

His lordship said that minors were concerned in the property and they could not be adjudicated insolvents.

His lordship, after hearing counsel, adjudged them insolvents.

SOBHAGCHAND NAGINCHAND AND CO.

Mr. Jardine, who appeared for the petitioners, Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehaman and Co., stated that the firm of Sobhagchand, who were pearl merchants, had been adjudicated insolvents at the instance of the petitioners to whom they are indebted in the sum of Rs. 25,000 on a hoondi. Since the adjudication of the firm, they came to know that besides the partners already adjudged, there were two others named Savaichand Soorchand and Fakirchand Gellabhai. The creditors, through their solicitors, called upon them to pay the amount due to them by their partners and they had informed the petitioners of their inability to pay. On Nov. 11th the petitioners applied that these partners be also adjudicated insolvents. The court accordingly issued a notice on them to show cause why they should not be adjudged.

When the case was called in yesterday, Sawaichand appeared and admitted on behalf of himself and Fakirchand that they were partners in the firm of Sobhagchand who are now insolvent.

His lordship accordingly adjudged them insolvents and directed them to file their schedule along with that of the partners.

RASHID ALLADIN AND OTHERS.

Mr. B. Desai appeared for one of the creditors named Abdulla Allarakhia. Counsel stated that his client had filed a suit in the Bombay High Court against the insolvents to recover Rs. 1,48,004 in respect of a consignment of 37,000 bags of sugar, and had obtained a decree. That decree had been reversed by the Appeal Court and he had now filed an appeal in His Majesty's Privy Council, which was pending. He had now learnt that the Official Assignee had paid dividends from the assets of the insolvent's estate to other creditors. He therefore asked that his claim to a dividend be admitted by the Official Assignee.

The Court admitted the claim of the creditor and referred the matter to the Official Assignee.

ADJUDICATION ORDER REVOKED.

Keshrichand Ruphchand, one of the partners of the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand, pearl merchants, was adjudicated an insolvent at the instance of a creditor named Beg Mahomed Abdul Reheman and Company.

Keshrichand had issued a rule against the petitioners to show cause why the adjudicated order should not be revoked.

The rule was heard by his lordship at the last sitting of the Insolvency Court and the further hearing was postponed for yesterday.

Mr. Jardine appeared to show cause and Mr. Jinnah represented Keshrichand.

Keshrichand, in his evidence yesterday, stated that he was not a partner in the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand.

His lordship revoked the adjudication order.

INSOLVENTS DISCHARGED.

The following insolvents were granted their discharge :—

Keshavrao Bhai, Usman Suboodin, Valabh Naran, Govind Krishnaji Dhole, Alarakhia Karmali and Moosa Ismail.

ALLEGED ILLICIT TODDY.

At the Bombay High Court, before a bench consisting of Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, an appeal filed by Jamsetji Edulji, for the revision of sentence passed on him by the First Class Magistrate of Surat, came up for disposal.

Mr. Manoobhai Nanabhai, pleader, appeared for the petitioner, while the Government pleader was for the Crown.

The facts of the case are that the accused is the owner of a bakery in Surat.

He was found in possession of 5 gallons and 39 drams of toddy without a license, and was prosecuted before the magistrate under section 43 (a) of the Abkari Act. He was found guilty and was fined Rs. 5.

Counsel for the accused said that the accused used toddy for his bakery purposes, and as he had diluted it with some water it weighed 5 gallons and 39 drams.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, held that toddy cannot be construed to mean a toddy diluted with water and, therefore, revoked the sentence and ordered the fine to be refunded.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A sitting of the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court will take place to-day at 10-30 a.m, presided over by Mr. Justice Beaman. There are in all nine cases, out of which four are murder cases and the rest are in connection with other charges.

CAUSE-LIST.—NOV. 20.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Examination of Witnesses (in Chamber).

In re Ind Coy's Act—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ld vs D A Cama, Patell.

To Speak to the Minutes of the decree.

44-13—Khambatta, N Hormusji vs Piraji Malooji Patell.

For Further Directions and Costs on Acting Assistant Commissioner's Report

882-08—Captain the Advocate-General of Bombay vs F A C Fardunji and others Unwalla.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

223-06—Payney and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassan & ors. Bhaishanker K & G for further hearing.

For hearing on exceptions to special Commission Report.

1113-12—Smetham K R Lote v, K G Khatwale, Kanga.

1282-12—Mirza Mahomed Nisim v. Fatmajan Mulji

Short Cause.

621-13—Jamshedji, Ramkissandas Gopaldass vs Shyamlal, Madhowji.

Long Causes.

301-13—Patell and E Roque Estevao Pereira v. Rozario Mathias D'Silva Patell and E Bhimji and Co

303-13—Patell and E Roque Estevao Pereira v. Roque Mathias D'Silva Patell and E Bhimji and Co

1016-12—Madhomji K and Co Jamnadas Withaldas v. Narotam Anandji Monsuklal, G H and Co

155-13—In Person Menasch Jacob Manaseth v. Abraham E G Abraham Ardeshir H D and Co

172-13—Mulla and E Abdulla bin Ahmed M v. Damodardas Kallianji and Co Dastur and Co.

178-13—Motichand Lalbai vs Baboola Laloobai Edgelow.

184-13—Jamsetjee Virbhandas Ratanchand vs The Presidency Mills Co Ld Payne.

187-13—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Chonilal Panalal vs The Municipal Commissioner for City of Bombay Crawford.

217-13—Dubash A E Giannacopulo vs Messrs Ralli Bros Little and Co.

221-13—Payne Hafizabai widow vs Ranchordas Dharsi Little and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod)

For Consent Decree.

412-13—Unwalla, Biamabai vs Bhoomabai widow, Mehta.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Matrimonial Suit.

762-13—Payne, James George Williamson vs Consuelo Hermicome Wilkinson, F P Pavri.

Long Causes.

306-13—Dubash and Co., Sunilal Vadichand v Poonamchand Devaji and ors. Judah and S.

73-13—Dikshit and P Gordhandas Jamnadas Veragiwalla and anr. Motilal Lallubhai Marphatia Jamsetji R and D G.

279-13—Jehangir M and S. Dhunji Bhasker Dhru and ors. v. Rajaballi Karimbux and ors. Smetham and Co.

S. C. Ct. 113/4660-13—Motichand and D Khimji Dhirao Krishnarao Sitaram Dumeta Raghavaya N and Co., Forpost ponement.

263-13—Purmanand and Co., Jehangir Hormusji Marker Burjorji Cawasji Contractor and anr. Ardesir H D and Co., Motichand and D.

319-13—Patell and Ez, Gulam Hussein Abdually Pitalwalla and anr. Abdul Kayam Abdul Husein Pitalwalla Man. J H and Co.

157-13—Patell and Ez. Mighji Vallabhdas Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji and ors. Edgelow G W and Co., D J Mantri.

1209-12—Mulji K and Th, Poonamchand Jipaji and Co., a firm v. Salimabai and ors. D J Mantri Jamsetji R and D Mehta and D.

398-11—Jehangir M and S Ramdas Goolraj and ors. Soonderji Arjoon a firm Madhowji K & C.

17-13—Patell and Ez. Mehji Vallabhdas v. Laxuman and ors. Shamrao M and H G H Dalal.

170-12—Bick, M R and Co., Ramratton Ramkissondas and ors. Bishandyal Cooverlai Agarawalla Lyabji D and Co.

49-13—Shamrao M and H Mistri Laxuman v. Jhaverchand Naranji and ors. Mehta and D.

454-12—Dastur and Co., Noor Mahomed Sachidina v. Abdool Rasool Shalu and ors. Payne and Co. Motubhai J and M Little and Co.

489-12—Payne and Co. A M Jeewanji and Co., a firm v. The Bombay and Burajaz Steam Navigation Co., of India Ld., Bicknell M R and Co.

170-13—Judah and S Shivji Lingoo Jayand and anr v. Ramchandra Keshav Purse Mulla and M.

87-12—Patell and Ez Meghi Vallabhdas v. Khimji Maneklal and T.

POLICE COURTS.

A BHAMTA TRICK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, the story was told of the Bhamtas and their pilfering.

It appears that three Bhamtas named Kisan Ramchander Ramchander Hari and Vithal Gunaji went to the shop of a flour merchant named Narsi Jadavjee at Null Bazaar on the pretence of purchasing flour. Kisan sat down near a box in which Narsi's cash was kept. The other two then began to bargain about the price of flour and managed to take Narsi inside the shop. In the meanwhile Kisan opened the box and took the purse containing Rs. 47 and concealed it in his clothes. The noise of the opening of the box drew the attention of the shop-keeper and on re-opening it, it was found that his purse had disappeared. Kisan was at once arrested and handed over to the police. The two accomplices attempted to make good their escape by running away, but the police gave them chase and caught them.

All the three men were charged by Sub-Inspector Chimanlal yesterday before the magistrate. After hearing the evidence for the prosecution, his worship convicted the accused and sentenced the first to six months' rigorous imprisonment, the second to four months and the third to three months'.

Mr. R. C. F. Volkers, C.I.E., Secretary of the Railway Board, is permitted to retire from the service from November 12, 1913.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Sir Valentine Chirol, who has been paying a brief visit to Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer, has left Lahore for Delhi to resume his duties on the Royal Commission.

Mounted Volunteers are to be given an opportunity of attending the Dacca concentration, and it is believed that the Behar Light Horse, the Surma Valley Light Horse, and the Assam Valley Light Horse will send detachments. A standing camp is being pitched at Dacca for the Volunteers.

Captain Todd, Commissioner of the Boy Scouts, has organized a patrol of Boy Scouts at Purna on H. H. the Nizam's State Railway one hundred and eighty-seven miles from Secunderabad. He also established an Ambulance Class, the first organised on H. H. the Nizam's State Railway.

The Port Commissioners of Calcutta issued tenders recently for the supply of two electrical clocks with 3 feet 3 inch dials to be fixed on the Outram Ghat pontoon near the Eden Garden. One clock will show the time on the river side, which will benefit the shipping going up and down the river; the other will face the roadway. The clocks will be illuminated at night.

The profits earned by illicit opium and cocaine smuggling may be judged from a case reported in the U.P. Excise Administration Report. A notorious Rampur smuggler was arrested in Lucknow with a consignment of cocaine which he had brought from Calcutta. It was afterwards ascertained that he belonged to a Rampur gang who combine the opium and cocaine trades taking opium down to Calcutta and bringing back cocaine on the return journey. A successful trip may easily result in a net profit of Rs. 1,000.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an increase of 42 in the strength of the Engineer Service of the Public Works Department and State Railways combined. This increase has been necessitated partly by the territorial rearrangements of the Bengal Presidency, the constitution of the new Province of Bihar and Orissa, and the reconstitution of Assam as a separate Province, and partly by the expansion of engineering operations on the State Railways. The increase will be distributed proportionately between the Imperial and Provincial branches of the Engineer Service, that is to say, the strength of the Imperial branch will be increased by 29 officers and that of the Provincial branch by 13 officers.

"Fish Culture in Tanks" suggests a delightful occupation for the dwellers in a tropical country. Moreover, the *Bulletin* of the Department of Fisheries, Bengal, which bears this title, assures us that it is a very profitable business. Sir K. G. Gupta estimates that, assuming half the fish survive to maturity, a clear profit of Rs. 140 may be depended upon in two years for every 1,000 Rohu fry purchased. His calculation includes the cost of the fry, Rs. 15, payment to fishermen, Rs. 30, and incidental expenses, Rs. 5; but takes no account of capital outlay on the construction of tanks. Judging from the statements in the *Bulletin* tanks of considerable area and depth are necessary for the cultivation even of 1,000 fish. It should be pointed out also that the business is not without its risks from predatory fish, from accidental pollution of the water, and from the failure of the weed upon which the Rohu feeds. These considerations, says the *Statesman*, need not deter the intending fish farmer but they should show him the prudence of entering the business as a small holder.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	November					
Thurs ...	20	m	3	25	27	
			3	25 a	21	
Fri	21	m	4	26	26	
			4	48 a	24	
Sat	22	m	5	31	23	
			6	15 a	24	
Sun	23	m	6	39	26	
			7	41 a	25	
Mon.....	24	m	7	36	26	
			8	44 a	27	

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in
	November					
Thurs ...	20	m	9	42	20	3
			9	7 a	18	3
Fri	21	m	11	16	20	3
			10	26 a	19	3
Sat	22					
			0	29 a	19	3
Sun	23	m	0	6	19	9
			1	25 a	18	0
Mon.....	24	m	1	59	19	9
			2	10 a	16	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
20 (Thursday)	do 6h. 48m.	do 6h. 0m.
21 (Friday)	do 6h. 49m.	do 6h. 0m.
22 (Saturday)	do 6h. 49m.	do 6h. 0m.
23 (Sunday)	do 6h. 50m.	do 6h. 0m.
24 (Monday)	do 6h. 50m.	do 6h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Oct. 30th, 7h 59·2m. p.m. First Quarter, Nov. 6th 0h. 4·4m. a.m. Full Moon, Nov. 14th 4h. 41·4m. a.m. Last Quarter, 21st, 1h. 26·5m p.m.

The Karachi radio office has been in touch with the transport "Soundan" since 10 hours yesterday. Radio messages will be accepted up to 12 hours to-day.

The transport "Rohilla" was expected to leave Karachi at 10 hours yesterday. Radio messages will be accepted up to 6 hours of the 21st.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL

of Royal University of Padua (lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynæcology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.

He is an able Gynæcological Surgeon, and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

He will give consultations FREE of CHARGE on SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 9.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men Clergymen, Tators, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra. 3 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious,

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 18. BOMBAY, Nov. 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 11-16		1-16
2 do. Rentes.	89 [illegible]		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan...	87 3-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities..	62 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 3-8	·3	
do. 2 months' hence	27 5-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-4	·4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·32	1-2	
do, do. at Berlin.	20·51 1-2	01	
do. do. New York	4·65 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight ..	5	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ..	4 3-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 7-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ..77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 37 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 23-32d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—China buying

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Fair demand—Easier.
Futures ... Barely steady
Manchester ... Dull and inactive
Total Sales ... 15,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports ... 57,000
Mid-Americans ... 7·46 –04
Egyptian F. A.F. Brown ...10·20 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :-

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
7 04 –09	7·02 –09	7 01 –09
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
7 02 –09	7 02 –09	7 03 –08
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept
7·03 –09	7 03 –09	6·98 –09	6·82 –09

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 13·08 March 13·16.
New York official noon call Jan. 13·11 March 13·18.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·23 March 13·33

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports. ...	96,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year...	105,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	17,000
„ Exports to Continent ...	14,000
„ Spot Cotton	13·70 unchgd

Futures—Month of Jan. 13·15+02
Futures—Month of Mar. 13·23+01

Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to weakness in Southern spot market and increased offerings.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton 13 15-16 unchgd
Futures month of Jan. ..13·31 unchgd
Futures month of Mar. ..13·4) unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet
Liverpool, Nov. 18.
Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Steady Prices Firm.
Tone Cloths ... Quiet—Prices easier

Weft American "54"	...	12 3-8
Weft Egyptian "80"	...	18 3-4
Tone—Yarn—Market	...	Quiet
Weft Egyptian "32"	...	13 1 8
Twist "32" W F C	...	10 3-4
Twist "32" B	...	11
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	...	13 10 1-2
Twist "36" W F C	...	11
Twist "36" B	...	11 1-4
Twist "42"	...	12 1-8
Twist American "60"	...	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian "60"	...	17 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80"	...	21 3-4

Gray shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2
38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 8 1-2
„ „ 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13 lbs ... 8 5
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ... 3 2
„ Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ... 2 3 1-2
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lipmans No. 1500...Not quoted
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 5-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11 3-8

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.

Liverpool	...	6 1-2
Buyers or Sellers	...	Nominal.
Months	...	Nov.-Dec.
Water Twist American 30s.		10 7-8 pence.
„ „ „ 40s.		12
Mule „ „ 40s.		11 5-8
„ „ „ 50s.		13 1-4
„ „ „ 60s.		15 1-2
„ „ Egyptian 40s.		17 1-8
„ „ „ 50s.		17 5-8
„ „ „ 60		18 5-8

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-2+3-8
Do. Months ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports ... London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...37+1-4
Do. Months ...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ...34 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months ...Dec.-Jan.
Sellers—Firm
Barletta Rused ... Nominal
Feb.-Mar.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ...35 3-8+1-8
Expected next Jan.—Feb.—Sellers
Victorian ...35 3-8+1-8
Expected next Jan.—Feb—Sellers
New South Wales ...35 3-8+1-8
Expected next Jan.—Feb—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs.
85 p.c. ex-ship ...52 3-4 1-4
Do. Months— ...Nov.-Dec
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs.
85 p.c. ex-ship 53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports ...Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...47 7-8 +1-8
Do. Months— ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...45 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ...44 3 unchgd
Do. Months ... Nov.-Dec.
London—Sellers—Dull
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...41 3-4—1-2
Do. Months— ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg— Nominal—Firm

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market... £6-17-0 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Io New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... 9 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...3 3 1-4+1-4d
Nov.-Dec.—Sellers—Quiet

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ...£69 1-2+1 3-4
Copper Braziers ...£85 1-2 +1
Yellow Metal ...d 7 1-4 unchgd

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—12s.—Value

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar G & F India double bags, 12 8 1-4 - 3-4d
Do. Months of Shipments ..Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet—Prices rather easier
Hungarian Crystal Sugar G & F India ...12 0 3 4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Neglected
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 9 5 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ..Nov.—Sellers. 9 9 1-2—1-2d—May Sellers
Tone—Opened dull closed steadier
E A & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 9 3-4
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar....Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Prices easier
Mauritius Crystal C and F Calcutta ...11 6 unchgd
Mauritius Crystal D & F Bombay ...11 4 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments—Nov —Value

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 3 - Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 6—Jan.-Mar.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 4 1-2—Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 7 1-2 - Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 1-3—Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 12 6—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 12 0 1-2 - Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 12 7 1-2 - Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Quiet—Nothing doing

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] Nov. 19th 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
23 Bundles Sovereigns.	Rs. 24,000	Bus'eh	Comptoir National
Rupees.	44,000	„	„

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 17th and 18th Nov. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...	57	64,831
B. B. and C. I. Ry ..	46	53,846

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Bengal rate since 13th Nov.		7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „	„ 31st Oct.	5 „
Bank of Mad. „	„ 1st Oct	6 „

EXCHANGE—

The market opened steady and unchanged. A moderate business has been done on both sides of the account.

We quote—

T T on London Ready	...1 4 1-16 1
Demand draft Mail	...1s 4 3-32d
Credit 3 months sight	...1s 4 3-8d
Do Do forward	...1s 4 11-32 Fe
Do Do From Ready	172 1-4 to 1-2
Do Do Marks „	...110 1-4 to 1-4
Hongkong 60 day's sight	...144 1-4
Shanghai „	...195 1-2
Japan „	...148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—

The market opened at 95 1-4 for cash and 95 5-16 for the Settlement and closes unchanged. A small business is reported.

We quote—

Cash	...	Rs. 95	4 0
1st Settlement	...	95	5 0

BULLION—

Bar Silver in London was 1-8 down for ready at 27 3-8, and 1-16 down for forward at 27 5-16. The tone of the local market has been steady with a small business passing and rates close as under.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24	0 0
Australian Gold	...	„ 23	15 6
Sovereign Gold	...	„ 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	„ 69	4 0
1st Settlement	...	„ 69	4 0
2nd Settlement	...	„ 69	5 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...	„ 78	10 0
1st Settlement	...	„ 78	10 0
2nd Settlement	...	„ 78	11 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

MARKET REPORT: The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

WELD AND CO.—Liverpool.—"Market broader. Spinners calling cotton. Good Spot demand. Very little hedge selling. Our Liverpool friends cable."—"National Ginners rumoured to be 10,420,000 bales ginned up to 14th November. Our opinion of crop, and market tendency, remains unchanged: Good firms South are reducing their Crop estimates rather. Ginnings 1st Nov. to 14th Nov. probably more than last year in consequence of good weather following bad weather, but good information points decidedly to crop being somewhat smaller than last year." New York:—"Market improved during the day. Closed steady. Good demand from American Spinners'.

GRUNING.—"Declined owing to less favourable political out-look. Mexican Spinners are buying spot cotton freely. Our opinion is that it is not advisable to follow the decline."

HORSBY HEMELRYK.—"Our junior, who has just returned from Manchester, reports Manchester active and doing large business. Spinners selling yarn without covering, hoping to buy cheaper."

The local market opened steady with rates quoted slightly higher. There was some enquiry in the early part of the day, but at Colaba the market was easier and closing rates are about Rs. 2 down from the morning.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	327-9	Mar.
Good do do	...	314	„
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	306	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	302	„
„ „ Yeotmal	...	298	„
„ „ Dhamangaon P.		293	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola		285	„
„ „ Amraoti	...	288	„
„ „ Khandeish	...	268	„
F. G. „ Khandeish	...	258	„
Fine „ Muthia	...	2 8	„
„ „ Bengal	...	244	Nov.
„ „ do	...	245	Dec.
„ „ do	...	247-8	Jan.
F. G. Bengal ...	...	241 1-2	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER —

Opening Tone	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	10,000
Total Imports	...	56,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·06 +02	7·04 +02	7·03 +02
Feb.-Mar.	March-April	April-May
7·04 +02	7·04 +02	7·05 +02
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
7·05 +02	7·02 +02	7·01 +02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is easier. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs	7 6 0 B.T.
December	... „	8 0 0 B.T.
May 1914	... „	8 12 6 ...

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8 15 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	„	7 13 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„	9 0 0 „

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Easier. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs.	59 0 0
Black Kutni	...Rs	49 8 0 Jan.-Feb.
White Khandesh	...Rs.	60 0 0 „

POPPYSEED :—

Tone Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	10 12 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED —

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

New Crop Bold	Rs.	50 0 0 Jan.-Feb.
„ Small	Rs.	49 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	8 6 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

White Pessi 85 p.c ready	Rs.	5 6 0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„	5 13 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,645	
Bank of India ...	64	1 2
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd	5	1-2
Eastern Bank ...	73	1-2
Indian Specie ...	34	1-2

MILLS.

Crescents ...	107	1-2
Davia ...	455	
Kohinoor ...	725	
New Great Eastern...	223	1-2
Standard ...	1,135	
Fazulbhai ...	450	
Finlay ...	311	1-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. O. Ord ...	196	
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Pre ...	170	
Bombay S N Ord ...	227	1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,370	
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate ...	21	1-4
Treasher and Co ...	490	
Tata Hydro E P S Co Ord ..	1010	

RAILWAY.

Amritsar Patti Ry ...	137	
Tapti Valley ...	570	

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	17,218	bales.
Wheat ...	...	10,332	cwts.
Linseed ...	...	4,240	„
Rapeseed ...	...	147	„
Gingellyseed	...	24,599	„
Poppyseed ...	...	nil	„
Groundnuts ...	...	2,814	„
Castorseed ...	...	5,295	„
Rice ...	...	27,074	„
Myrabollams...	...	502	„
Cottonseed ...	...	nil	„
Mowrasseed ...	...	nil	„
Gram ...	...	966	„
Jowar ...	...	875	„
Maize ...	...	nil	„
Barley ...	...	17	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports ...	94,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	16,000
Exports to Continent ...	14,000
Spot Cotton at New York ...	13·70
Future Jan...	13·15 +2
Mar...	13·23 +1
Spot closing tone —	Steady
Futures closing tone ...	do

General Tone of Market Opened.— Steady and early advanced on favorable cables, later declined on Longs unloading and foreign selling.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	13 5-16
Future Jan...	13·31 unchgd
Mar...	13·40 unchgd
Futures closing tone ...	Steady

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot—	...	Steady and closed steady
Do. closed for future	...	Quiet
Do. for East Indian	...	do.
Total Day's Sales	...	15,000 bales
Sales on spec. and export	...	.....
Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	.....
Cocconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	... ...	5 3-4
Cocconada Ginned—London C. F.	... ...	.....
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	...	10·2
Good Bhownuggur	...	6 5-32d.
Good Bengal	...	5 13-16d.
F. G. Bengal	...	5 15-16d
Fine Bengal	...	6 1-16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn	...	6 3-32d
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	...	6 9 16d. Sellers
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	...	11 1-2
40's ule Twist (Bannermills)...		11 3-8
Weft 54 American	...	12 1-16
Weft 80 Egyptian	...	18 1-2
Weft 32's	...	13 1-4
Twist 36	...	11 1-16
Twist 42	...	12 1-8
Twist American 60 ...	...	16 7-8
Twis Egyptian 60 ...	...	17 3-8
Twist Egyptian 80 ...	...	22
Tone of Fine Yarns—	...	Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns—		do
General Tone of Yarn Market—		do.
Mid-American at Liverpool—		7·46—4
Cotton Delay Mid Upland G.O.C. Liverpool.		minus
Nov.-Dec.	...	7·04 9
Dec.-Jan.	...	7·02 9
Jan.-Feb.	...	7 01 9
Feb.-Mar.	...	7·02 9
Mar.-Apl.	...	7·02 9
Apl.-May	...	7·03 8
May-June	...	7·03 9
June-July	...	7·00 9
July-Aug.	...	6 98 9

Manchester, Nov. 18.

Manchester Piece Goods Market:—Steady and only a moderate business passing—There is fair enquiry for Shirting Dhooties, and Greys

LONDON, Nov. 18.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Nov.-Dec.—	Sellers Ldn	44 3
Do. Bombay ex-ship (per 416lbs) .....Nov.-Dec — Antwerp	...	45 3 „
Do. La Plata ...Nov.-Dec.— Hamburg	...	41 9 „
Do. Tone of Market at close...		Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market—		do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Nov.—		£23 10 0
do ... Jan.-Feb.—		£23-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...		... ...
Do. River Plate exports ...		...
Poppyseed Canal ...Nov.-Dec. —Dunkirk ...	Sellers	63 4 1-2
Do. Tone of Market at close.		steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp		47 9 „
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp ...		53 „
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp ...		51 6 „
Do. Ferozepore usual bold		.....
Do. Jamba Red—	...	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.—		Steady
Cotton Seed. Bombay parcels. Nov.-Dec.—Hull...		£6-17-0
Cotton Tone of Market at Close:—		Steady

LONDON, Nov. 18.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi Nov.-Dec.—London—	37	Sellers.
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)...Nov.-Dec London—		36 3 „
Wheat. Club No. 2...Nov.-Dec London—		..... „
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... Nov.-Dec—London—		.....
Do. Tone of market at close.		Steady
Do. South Australian Jan-Feb	35 3	Sellers
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs Jan.-Feb. 31		„
Do. do Tone of Market at close		.....
Do. Red Graded American per cental— March...		7 11 2

LONDON, Nov. 18.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg Nov.	Sellers.	9 6
German Beet-root 88 per cent. F.O.B. Hburg. May...		9 10 1 2
„ Closing Tone of Market.		Steady
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Nov.-Dec.		12 8 1-4 „ to 12 9
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.—		.....
German Closing Tone Market—		Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug.		.....
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta Jany.-Mar. 12		„
Do. Closing Tone of Market,		Steady
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Calcutta ...Sept.-Oct.—		.....
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Bombay ...Nov.—		11 4 1-2
Do. Closing Tone of Market..		Quiet
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. India (double Bags)— ... Jany.-Mar.		.....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— Jan.-Mar....		13 6 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.		Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market	...	.....

LONDON, Nov. 18.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (verage 17) C. I. F., Calcutta ... Nov.-Dec...		Value. 11 3 3-4 „
Java Sugar. 16-18. (verage 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar.-		11 6 3-4 „
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I.F. Calcutta...	...	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Nov.-Dec....		11 5 1-1 „
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay and K'chi Jan.-Mar		11 8 1-4 „
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ...		.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ..Nov.-Dec.		12 3 3-4 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Jan. Mar.		12 6 3-4 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...		.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi. Nov.-Dec.		11 5 1-4 „
Java Sugar 26 T M O. (or Similar Bombay or K'chi Jan.-Mar.		12 8 1-4 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi...		.....
Closing Tone of Market—		Quiet and
Special Feature		unchanged

LONDON, Nov. 18.

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B	...£69	10 0
„ Best English Selected.	£77	10 0
„ Braziers ...	...£85	0 0
„ Tone of Market	...	Firm
Hard Spelter ...	...£18	10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	£196	0 0
Yellow Metal ...	...	7 1-4
Galvd, Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O., B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	...	10 12 6
Basic Steel Bars, C. I. F. Calcutta	...	5 5 0
Basic Steel Rods, C. I. F. Calcutta	...	5 15 0
Basic Steel Hoops, C. I. F. Calcutta	...	6 5 0
German Steel Sheets, F. O. B. Antwerp	...	6 0 0
German Steel Plates, F. O. B. Antwerp	—	5 2 6
Belgium Iron Bar, No. 2 F. O. B. Antwerp	...	4 17 6
Tin Plates, I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets in box C. I. F. Liverpool	...	0 14 6
Pig Iron No. 3 Cleveland	...	2 12 6
„ No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro	...	2 13 10
„ „ Garthcrrie	...	3 13 11
Lead Pig English ...	...	21 0 0
Tone of Steel Market	...	.....
Silver, Spot ...	...	27 3-8
Silver 2 months hence ...	...	27 5-16
Silver Tone of Market ...	...	Steady
Silver Special Feature	...	.....

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 12,000
Tone of Market	... Steady

Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Nov.-Dec....	7·04	7·05
Dec.-Jan. ..	7·02	7·03
Jan.-Feb. ...	7·01	7·02
Feb.-Mar....	7·02	7·03
Mar.-Apl....	7·02	7·03
April-May...	7·03	7·05
May-June..	7 03	7·05
June-July...	7·03	7·02
July-Aug...	6 98	7·00

THE WEATHER.

RAIN IN BENGAL AND ORISSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

The shallow depression near Gopalpur yesterday, produced nearly general rain in Lower Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and a few falls in the extreme east of the Central Provinces.

Principal amounts:—Port Blair, one inch; Cox's Bazar, two; Chittagong one and a-half; Jessore, Berhampore, False Point, Sambalpur, Chaibassa, and Naya Dumka, one; Ranchi, one and a-half; and Raipur, a quarter.

The air is considerably drier than usual in the United Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and the Bombay Deccan.

Forecast:—Continued rainfall in North-east India.

Earthquake report:—A shock of moderate intensity at its origin, about five thousand miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 9 a.m., to day.

Appended is of the Wednesday's report Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire ...	...	...	...	...
Jask ...	94·3	65·8	...	0·00
Muskat (18th) ...	86·8	69·1	...	0·00
Multan ...	82·8	50·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi ...	76·4	44·1	...	0·11
Lahore ...	80·4	46·2	...	0·00
Sirsa ...	84·8	47·0	...	0·00
Ambala ...	82·5	43·9	...	0·05
Delhi ...	81·0	45·3	...	...
Agra ...	83·5	55·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri ...	83·8	50·0	...	0·00
Jhansi ...	83·6	52·0	...	0·00
Cawnpore ...	83·6	49·5	...	0·00
Allahabad ...	86·1	51·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad ...	83·6	48·3	...	0·00
Karachi ...	83·5	65·5	...	0·00
Ajmer ...	86·1	52·2	...	0·00
Jaipur ...	85·2	55·1	...	0·00
Kotah ...	85·6	5·6	...	0·00
Bhuj ...	84·5	54·0	...	0·00
Dwarka ...	86·8	65·	...	0·00
Veraval ...	89·4	67·3	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	88·6	54·3	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para ...	89·0	57·8	...	0·00
Surat ...	91·4	64·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	90·6	62·2	...	0·00
Deesa ...	89·8	49·9	...	0·00
Neemuch ...	89·9	49·0	...	0·00
Indore ...	86·6	53·1	...	0·00
Jubbulpore ...	82·8	53·3	...	0·00
Saugor ...	83·3	56·6	...	0·00
Hoshangabad ...	84·1	52·9	...	0·00
Khandwa ...	87·2	53·1	...	0·00
Akola ...	87·7	55·0	...	0·00
Amraoti ...	90·8	64·8	...	0·00
Nagpur ...	83·4	62·8	...	0·00
Chanda ...	85·5	60·0	...	...
Raipur ...	76·7	64·6	0·20	0·20
BOMBAY ...	86·7	70·1	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	90·3	63·4	...	...
Mormugao ...	83·0	70·7	...	...
Karwar ...	83·7	65·0	...	...
Malegaon ...	88·9	53·1	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	84·6	55·5	...	...
Poona ...	87·0	52·3	...	...
Sholapur ...	89·3	61·6	...	0·00
Bijapur ...	88·2	61·3	...	0·00
Belgaum ...	84·3	60·6	...	0·00
Aurangabad ...	84·4	58·5	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	81·4	58·3	...	0·00
Hyderabad ...	87·8	64·2	...	0·00
Mangalore ...	87·8	72·3	...	0·03
Calicut ...	87·3	71·1	...	2·60
Cochin ...	88·7	76·4	...	1·76
Colombo ...	87·0	70·5	0·28	7·69
Masulipatam ...	90·3	72·7	...	0·00
Bellary ...	91·6	71·3	...	0·00
Cuddapah ...	92·0	71·5	...	0·00
Madras ...	86·5	74·0	...	13·24
Bangalore ...	84·3	65·8	...	0·11
Coimbatore ...	90·9	72·3	...	1·00
Trichinopoly ...	88·4	73·3	...	4·37
Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 19th November, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal at Jhansi and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0.20" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half of the division and clear or lightly clouded in the northern half. The moisture in the air is in excess in the south-eastern districts and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at some stations; night temperature is in excess at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess and maximum temperature is in defect in the south Konkan. Minimum temperature is below normal at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces; elsewhere weather has been dry.

Dry weather is likely generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 19th November, 1913, was 30·165 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BLACK AND WHITE BOXING.

"GUNBOAT" SMITH GETS VERDICT AGAINST LANGFORD.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.

"Gunboat" Smith was awarded the decision over Langford to-day, at the end of a twelve round contest.

In the early rounds Smith was aggressive, Langford making no serious defence Thereafter Smith weakened, when the negro belab ured him with left and right to the body. At the finish, Smith was tired, while the negro was fresh.

Many spectators were surprised at the decision.—Reuter.

OXFORD FRESHMENS SPORTS.

IMPORTANT NEW RULE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Sports Committee of Oxford University Athletic Club passed a resolution last night that residence at another university or a similar institution would disqualify for competition in the Freshmen's sports. No competitor will be eligible for the University sports if over 24.

The resolution will not take effect before October 1914.

It is computed that Rhodes scholars average 22 when entering Oxford, and the majority will therefore be eligible to compete in all sports except Freshmen's during the first two years of residence.—Reuter.

POLO AT LUCKNOW.

PLAY FOR ROYAL ENGINEERS' CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 19.

The tournament for the Royal Engineers' Cup was renewed this afternoon when two games were played. The ground and the weather were both very favourable and there was a very large attendance. The Lieut.-Governor and Lady Meston with the Government House party were present. The great pull that the 16th Cavalry got in their handicap, helped them greatly in winning their game.

The teams were constituted as follows :—

8th Hussars "B" team.—Mr Hornby, Major Wormald, Mr. Lawrie and Major Vander Byl (back).

16th Cavalry.—Mr. Vicary, Capt. Lang, Mr. Landale and Capt. Dick Lauder (back).

The Umpires were :—General Cookson and Capt. D. Jeffries.

The 16th who started plus two goals on the handicap only managed to score twice during the game. Their opponents, however, scored seven goals. The 16th therefore with the help of their handicap allowance, won by 1 goal.

The second game was between the 8th Hussars "B" team, comprising Mr. Baldwin, Capt. Broadbent Messrs. Rowley and Atkinson Wiles (back) and the Tigers, comprising Mr. Wathen (8th Hussars), Mr. J. De Madre, Rev. R. Irwin and Mr. Buni Singh (back).

The Umpires were :—Capt. Forrie and Mr. Jefferson.

The game was devoid of all interest, as it was absolutely one-sided, the Tigers lacking combination and Buni Singh being quite off his well known form The Hussars, starting four goals on the handicap, won by 14 goals to nil, their opponents failing to effect any score at all.

OLD ETONIAN FOOTBALL CLUB.

SECRETARY'S APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

Mr. K. I. Nicholson, hon secretary of the Old Etonian Football Club, has a very strongly-worded letter in the "Eton College Chronicle," in the course of which he says :—

Will you be kind enough to publish this letter to draw attention to the fact that there still exists a club called the Old Etonian Football Club? It is little less than a scandal that a letter should have to be written to this effect, but the circumstances, unfortunately, require it. Some years ago, the O. E. F. C was one of the greatest powers in the football world, where as now, if ever mentioned at all, it is spoken of with almost a sneer.

How has this come about? It is almost entirely due to the fact that not so very many years ago Eton College withdrew all its support from the club, and certain people rather made it their business to run down the O. E. F. C. and do what they could to dissuade those who were leaving the school from joining the club. This naturally had a great effect on the membership, and the club dwindled and dwindled until the O.E.F.C. became a financial wreck and was reduced to the faithful few who care sufficiently for the school to try and do what they can to uphold her honour in the football field.

The time has now arrived when the choice of two courses has to be made. Either the club must cease to exist or it must start afresh on a new lease of life. The first I think, everybody will agree would be a thousand pities and a perpetual disgrace to the school and the memory of the club's palmy days. The alternative can only be brought about with a large and keen membership, all determined to help the club to the utmost of their ability, even if it means, perhaps a slight sacrifice or inconvenience. There is no middle course. On St. Andrew's Day there will be the usual meeting of the O.E.F.C., and we ask you to give us your answer then as to which course you wish adopted For some years this meeting has been a perfect farce but may we hope this year will be an exception and that every single old Etonian at Eton that day will come and discuss what the future of the club is to be?

CLEM HILL AS A RACING STEWARD.

Mr. Clem Hill, the famous cricketer, has been appointed a racing stipendiary steward. This will probably necessitate his retirement from cricket.

BILLIARDS.

GRAY'S CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.

The announcement that George Gray, the young Australian billiard player, would be backed by an admirer to play anybody in the world a match of 18,000 up with ivory balls, has naturally created enormous interest in sporting circles, and the further interesting statement is made by "Sporting Life" that Gray's supporter is Mr. R. Wootton the racehorse trainer.

In the course of an interview with the "Sporting Life" contributor, "Hazard," Mr Wootton expressed his cognisance of the prevailing idea that until the young Australian had achieved with ivory balls that which he had already accomplished with the composition article—to wit, the defeating of England's best players—he would always be open to a little adverse criticism; always be confronted with such remarks as "Oh, yes; George Gray is the world's best with bonzoline or crystalate balls, but he cannot accomplish the same big performances with ivory balls," and so on.

The famous trainer freely admitted that he could not appreciate the distinction drawn between the natural and manufactured playing medium, when used by experts of the game of billiards, and for his part he thought the distinction was emphasised to make the ordinary billiards follower believe that George Gray has only accomplished what he has by reason of his greater familiarity with a certain make of ball.

Mr. Wootton was at some pains in dissociating himself from this view. As a native of Australia, he had closely followed the brilliant career of George Gray in this and other countries, and was so greatly impressed by the remarkable genius of the lad that, speaking for himself, he had the greatest confidence in George Gray being able to defeat any brilliard player in the world, no matter what balls were used.

That confidence Mr. Wootton was prepared to show in the most practical and unmistakable manner. England's leading players maintain they have always been at a disadvantage with Gray because he played with composition, whereas their particular standard ball was ivory; that ivory was used in the championship contests and in most other important competitions. Very well; he (Mr. Wootton) was prepared to waive all the advantages George Gray was supposed to hold, subject, of course, to the approval of the lad's father, whose consent in these things was absolutely essential. To put the whole matter into concrete form, and to relieve the whole situation from the slightest trace of ambiguity, Mr. Wootton next proceeded to formulate his proposals as follows:—

"I am prepared to back George Gray against any player in the world in a match of 18,000 up level for £250, open to £500 a side, such match to be played with the standard ivory balls in general use among the leading English professionals. I should prefer that Stevenson will accept this challenge for two reasons: (a) because he is at present generally recognised as the world's foremost player with ivory balls, and (b) because I want to get this question of supremacy under all conditions settled without having to work through several players before arriving at the very best.

Mr. Wootton was careful to explain that his only position in this matter was that of backer; that the consent of Harry Gray must be obtained to the course suggested; and, further, that the date or dates, and other necessary conditions and details, must be the subject of negotiation between Mr. Harry Gray and the player accepting the challenge.

Harry Gray expressed his approval of the course taken by Mr. Wootton, and all that he desired to say at the present juncture was that his boy would play the match or matches suggested during the course of the present season. His boy would, of course, require a little time to prepare for the match. That he felt to be quite a reasonable request, as the issue at stake was of the greatest moment to his son's whole professional career.

RECE ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE.

Race has signified his intention of accepting the challenge. When his series of three matches with Gray was arranged he expressed his desire to meet the Australian on level terms with ivory balls, and he is still prepared to play Gray a match of 18,000 up level under B.C.C. rules with ivory balls for £100 a side.

BRITISH SKI CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Ski Club of Great Britain announces that the Ski Championship of Great Britain will be held at Samaden-Moser, Bernese Oberland, during the club meet, which will take place during the week January 12 to 17 1914.

The competition is open to all British subjects being amateurs, but the Ski Club of Great Britain is entitled to refuse any entry. The competition will consist of a long-distance race (about fifteen kilometres) and a jumping competition, and will be held under the rules drawn up by Norway and Sweden Three judges for the jumping competition will be appointed by the committee having charge of the competition There will be a minimum length for the jump (which shall not be less than sixteen metres) to qualify for the championship. All particulars can be obtained of the secretary of the Ski Club of Great Britain, Caxton House, Westminster.

SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

The "*Sportsman*" says Arnst's career as a sculler has come to a close. No doubt at his best he was a brilliant oarsman, but he now runs to flesh so quickly that a half-year's training is necessary to fit him for a race. Barry, the world's champion, on being interviewed, said that he was somewhat surprised at the result of the Arnst-Paddon race. Arnst was a great sculler when he raced him and therefore Paddon should be very good

Matters in connection with the Barry-Albany match are at a standstill. Barry declares that if he is compelled to forfeit the title he will challenge Albany for the title and £500 a side. On the other hand, Albany's supporters recall the fact that when Albany challenged Barry in 1911 Barry invited an adherence to the rules.

JUBILEE YEAR OF SOCCER.

RECORD OF REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

The jubilee of the Football Association, the most interesting event so far in the history of Association football, was celebrated on November 3, in the typical British fashion by a banquet at the Holborn Restaurant, at which there were present about 400 sportsmen, representing not only football but every manly pastime in which Britons indulge, and which they have taught, in the majority of instances, to many other nations.

It was fifty years ago on October 26 that there was formed at the Freemason's Arms, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, the Association which is now the most powerful of its kind in the world, one which has control over nearly 15,000 clubs—the vast majority of which are amateur organisations, it may be noted—and probably over more than half a million players, while its financial strength may be judged from the fact that it has a balance of something like £15,000 in the bank.

Association football has now become the chief of England's national games, and undoubtedly has as much influence on the moral and physical welfare of the nation as any other agency in existence. One has only to remember that it is the chief recreation of six, at least out of every ten youths in the land, and that to most of these it is the one form of exercise and the one absorbing topic of conversation for eight months of the year, and is far from being forgotten in the remaining four, to realise this fact. Many of the older members of the community, too, are devotees of the game, and it also has great attractions for the female sex.

BENEFIT OF FOOTBALL.

There are those critics who contend that though football may be of benefit to the players it has an opposite tendency on the onlookers, but these would-be detractors of the game forget, says the *Standard*, two most important facts that entirely upset their arguments. To the vast majority of spectators at football matches active participation in the sport is impossible. A great proportion of them are too old to indulge in such a strenuous pastime, others have not the necessary time at their disposal to qualify for inclusion in a team of any class, and then there is the insuperable difficulty to be faced that the provision of grounds for all who could play is absolutely out of the question. There would be no room on the land at all for the labourer if this were done, and very little for the landlord. One may regret that such is the case, but it must be admitted that there are many worse ways of spending one's time than attending football matches, and that these are doing great good by providing the workers of our land with a form of recreation that is pleasing to them, and certainly is more healthful than otherwise, even if they are mere spectators. No one can possibly believe that if all football matches were stopped to-morrow the followers of the game would devote their leisure hours to some other occupation from which they would derive more benefit. In fact, it is certain that the reverse would be the case.

A form of Association football was played before 1863; in fact the origin of the game is lost in the mists of antiquity, but up to that date there was no recognised code of rules and no governing bodies of any importance, and thus the game proper may be said to have started then, though in a very crude way as compared with its form in the present day. Eleven clubs only were enrolled at the meeting at which the Football Association was formed, and its growth was comparatively slow, and chiefly confined to the London district, until the inauguration of the Football Association Cup competition in 1871. This now attracts keener attention than any other sporting event in the world, though the Derby may still possess as great an academic interest in the minds of those who are not followers of any particular sport.

The cup competition led to a great influx of clubs to the Association, but the step that has brought it to its present commanding position was undoubtedly the formation of the Football League, due to the foresight of the late Mr. William McGregor, in 1888. The instruction of the competitive element into the ordinary matches of the clubs caused a most remarkable quickening of public interest in the game and since 1888 the Football Association has grown by leaps and bounds. The league principle has been adopted by amateurs as well as professional clubs all over the land, and also by other sports and it is certainly the most effective method of maintaining interest in any game throughout the season.

OTHER LANDMARKS.

Other landmarks in the Association's history were the inauguration of international matches in 1872, the first game being a goalless draw between England and Scotland at Glasgow, and the legalisation of professionalism in 1885—a necessary step, though admittedly regrettable from some points of view. Then in 1907 came the split with the Amateur Football Association.

The Football Association in the course of its career has made mistakes, as have all public bodies; but it is admitted on all hands that it has done its work in a perfectly straightforward and, on the whole, satisfactory manner, and has every reason to be proud of its record. That it will increase in prosperity and always maintain its control over the game and the players is the wish of all sportsmen, for any lessening of its authority could have but an undesirable result on the sport, which needs and always will need, to be governed by a firm and impartial central power. This is especially the case now it has spread all over the world, and in the near future the Continental and other nations may possibly endeavour to change its nature.

Into the details of the Football Association administration it is not possible to go in this article, but, as is well known, the Association owes much to the judgment of Lord Kinnaird, who has been its president since 1890; to Mr J. C. Clegg, the chairman of the council; to the late Mr. W. McGregor, and to a succession of able secretaries, not least of whom is Mr. F. J. Wall the present holder of the office, who has discharged the duties of this office since 1895 in the most able and courteous manner.

WEARY TALE OF OUTSIDERS.

TWO FIGHT OUT THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

These big races are utterly hopeless, and the sooner we are through with them for 1913 the better for everybody, wrote a turf correspondent in mail week in the *Daily Mail*. They are an inexhaustible source of surprise, exasperation and loss.

All these elements vigorously asserted themselves in the Cambridgeshire, and the fact of one or two bookmakers losing on balance over the 33 to 1 winner does not mitigate a little bit the public disgust of these big events.

It was in the presence of the Queen, paying her first visit to Newmarket, that confusion was made worse confounded by two 33 to 1 horses. Cantilever overnight was reported a non-starter. Derisive cries greeted the submission of his name at the Subscription Rooms, where they called over the card, and in addition to forlorn odds being tendered against him winning 2 to 1 was wainly offered against his seeing the post. It has been explained that Cantilever started coughing after his return from Kempton, where he cut a pitiful figure in the Duke of York Stakes. No doubt the dreadful going made it a fluky race, but it had nothing to do with Cantilever's cough, which passed away and enabled him to resume work only to return and for this reason he came to be generally recognised as an improbable starter. Anyhow it was decided at the eleventh hour to let him take his chance putting up the unfashionable Southey (practically a stableman though he has ridden winners in Austria and made fugitive appearances in the saddle in England). He is not as many imagined, an apprentice, but a man of over thirty with a wife and family. His riding of Cantilever should make his position less obscure in future.

Quite a flutter of excitement was caused in the Birdcage by the appearance therein of her Majesty escorted round by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, and seemingly much interested in her experience. The Queen inspected Lorenzo Light Brigade and Santair in their boxes, and William Jarvis the veteran trainer of the lastnamed horse, had the honour of being presented to her Majesty.

BAD STARTS.

Two or three starts were frankly bad, and that for the Cambridgeshire worst of all. Wisemac and Bugler might as well have been in their stables. Just before the despatch something interfered with Drinmore and Fairy King, causing their jockeys to turn them round for a fresh line-up. Before this could be accomplished the tapes flew up, with Drinmore three-parts turned round and Fairy King nearly broadside on, and neither had sufficient in hand to overcome this grievous handicap Jameson led from Light Brigade, with Cantilever, Santair, Oselle, Moscato, and Cheerful close up. Behind them came Florist and Lorenzo, and, after a while, Maiden Erlegh came prominently into the limelight. He headed the leaders at the Bushes, and presented the same appearance as last year of going on to an easy victory, but, the moment Walter Griggs moved on him, he collapsed in dramatic fashion, and the presumption is that he cannot stay a yard over a mile at high pressure.

Cantilever and Cheerful had a prolonged tussle in front of Santair. Nobody could say for sure which had won when they dashed past the judge locked together. A dead heat seemed possible and even probable, but the judge, with no angle to mislead him, gave a head verdict to Cantilever. This did not exhaust the sensations of the race, for Mr. J. G. Wilson objected to the winner for bumping. Nobody had perceived any such happenings, and the protest was withdrawn before people could bet on it, which was just as well, for a "sickening affair" like this, as one of the regulars called it is best put aside and forgotten as soon as possible. Some people though, will find it a painful memory for weeks to come. Oselle ran extremely well being a good fourth, but Lorenzo lacked the requisite dash at the critical moment, and Equanimity performed in ungenerous fashion.

LAWN TENNIS GOLF CUP.

It is proposed to institute an annual stroke competition under handicap, open to all members of recognised lawn tennis clubs, for a Lawn Tennis Golf Cup with a special prize for the best scratch score. The first competition will be held next month, and the committee of the St. George's Hill Club, Weybridge, have offered to lend that club's course for the occasion. November 24 is the date provisionally arranged.

It is proposed to invite Mr. G. W. Hillyard, Mr. F. R. Burrow, Mr. H. S. Scrivener, Mr. R. J. McNair, Mr. C. P. Dixon, and Mr. Charles Ambrose to join a provisional committee to draw up and approve the few special regulations necessary.

ALL INDIA HOCKEY.

The All-India Hockey Tournament will start at Allahabad on the 19th January next The Committee have chosen a very handsome new challenge cup, value Rs. 1,500, to replace the old cup, won outright last year by the North-Western Railway Volunteers. In addition, a cup value Rs. 400 is given annually, to be kept by the winners of the tournament, and medals to the runners up.

MR. OUIMET IN FORM.

The reports which have been circulated regarding the health of Mr. Francis Ouimet, the American open champion, would appear to be incorrect. It was stated that he was threatened with a nervous break-down, and would play no more golf until next spring, but according to the "World" (New York), Mr. Ouimet on October 16 led the field in an autumn open tournament at Brookina. His score, on a wet, muddy day, was 79 two strokes better than that of his nearest competitor.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of ten additional covered carriage trucks for the North-Western Railway.

DUNCAN WINS AGAIN.

TOURNAMENT ON NEW COURSE AT CROHAM HURST.

The Mayor of Croydon, Mr. Samuel Rogers, formally opened the Croham Hurst Club's course on October 25 in beautiful weather and before a large assembly. In the morning J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), the open champion; George Duncan (Hanger Hill), the French open Champion; James Braid (Walton Heath), five times' open champion; and R. G. Wilson (Croham Hurst) took part in a medal round. Duncan played in his usual dashing style, and won comfortably with a score of 73. Braid and Wilson tied for second place with 79, while Taylor, who putted badly, took 82.

In the afternoon Duncan beat Wilson in a single by 3 holes up and 2 to play after turning 2 up. The amateurs, H. H. Hilton and Robert Harris, who were in receipt of two holds, beat J. H. Taylor and James Braid in a four-ball match by 5 holes up and 4 to play.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Commanding.

Bombay, 19th November, 1913

292. Transfers.—No 1511 Gunner C M Clerk is transferred from D to B Sub-Sect No 2 Company.

293. Resignation.—The undermentioned having resigned are struck off the Strength of the Corps from to-day's date.

No 817 Gunner G Pinckney No 1 Coy.
No 150 Gunner W Parker No 1 Coy.

294. Command.—Capt in Newman Taylor having returned from leave assumed Command of the E E Company from 14th November 1913.

288. First Aid Examination—The First Aid Cases Examination will be held at B V A Head-Quarters by Captain G F I Harkness I M S, at 9-30 p.m. on Thursday 20th November 1913.

(8d). E. P. CUDLIP, Captain R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a subscription Dance at the Town Hall on Tuesday 25th November 1913 at 9-30 p.m.

Admission by Ticket only.

Ticket :—For members of the Corps Rs. 3.
For Non-Members Rs. 5.

Each ticket includes admission for one Lady free of charge.

Extra Ladies tickets Re. 1.

Tickets can be obtained at Head-quarters or from Sergts of the Corps

No tickets will be sold after 12 noon on Tuesday 25th November 1913.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Squadron Order by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 20th November, 1913.

1 Orderly N C Officer for the week—Corpl. J R Webster.

2 Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.
Dress—Mufti.

3 Members who have not drawn their arms and accoutrements from Head-Quarters are requested to do so without delay and obtain a receipt for same.

4 The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted to "C" Troop for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station on Saturday afternoon at 2-55 p.m. on Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

5 The Squadron will parade as strong as possible on Friday morning next the 21st instant, on the occasion of the Inspection by the Commander-in-Chief Sir I M ore Creagh.

6 Mounted Orderly Queens Status 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Review Order, White.

(8d). D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E. V. D Commanding

Bombay, 20th November, 1913

1246. The next Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday, the 1st December.

1247. Parade—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible with the Garrison for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief on Friday the 21st instant. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Review Order, Khaki Medals will be worn.

The Parade will be over by 9 a.m.

1248. Issue of Arms—Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

1249. Meeting—There will be a General Meeting of the members of the Sergents Mess at the Head-Quarters Council Road on Tuesday the 25th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

All members are requested to be present.

1250. Enrolments—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company.

No 7405 Volunteer Tillo.

1251. Leave—No 7465 V. H. C. Bell, "G" Coy is granted leave of absence from 14th November 1913 to 4th May 1914.

(8d.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R.

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Thursday, 20th November, 1913.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE later news from South Africa fully justifies the words of warning which appeared in our editorial columns yesterday. It is officially declared that the report that an Indian had been flogged to death is "absolutely false." The Natal Coalowners' Society, moreover, formally repudiate the allegation that cruelty or ill-treatment of Indian workers has occurred in their mines. On the other hand, riots are reported from Ladysmith, and not only the police, but the citizens, found it necessary to arm themselves in view of the possibility of a more serious outbreak. We confess we are not surprised at these grave developments. When large bodies of men are urged to assemble together for "passive resistance" to the authorities, the danger of the passive campaign developing into open conflict becomes imminent. It is impossible to take an impartial view of the position without realising that outbreaks of violence, no less than rhetorical exaggeration, will enhance the difficulty of obtaining justice for Indians in South Africa. The *Westminster Gazette* concludes an appeal for the withdrawal of the £3 tax and the restriction on immigration within the Union, with the words, "The Indian leaders, however, must keep the strikers within bounds." This comes from a Home newspaper which has never wavered in its support of the Indian claims, and we trust that its significance will be appreciated by Indian leaders, both in this country and in South Africa. The possibilities of trouble from persistence in violence are unbounded. The telegram from Ladysmith, which is published elsewhere, makes the disconcerting statement that in the course of the disturbances there the commandant of the police was obliged to call off the native constables lest they should kill the Indians. This suggests the existence of animosity towards the Indian workers in the mind of the South African native, and it affords another reason why every effort should be made to prevent the Indian agitation from developing into a conflict of force with force. The *Westminster Gazette* expresses the opinion that India will never believe that the Imperial Government is unable to persuade the South African Union to accept the Imperial view. No one, however, can say what India does or does not believe. But educated Indians who are cognisant of the facts know full well that the Home Government is honestly anxious that South Africa should do justice to its Indian population. The question of the lengths to which Downing Street should go in impressing its desires on a Self-governing Colony is another matter, and raises issues which may involve the integrity of the British Empire.

A FOURPENNY THEATRE. IN the time of Shakspeare and Ben Jonson—that period which was the most vital in the history of English drama—the stage supplied the place occupied by the Press today, and political discussions were carried on in public through the mouth of the actor, of course, by inference. This semi-controversial, semi-educational use of the theatre is very noteworthy when modern stage problems are considered, though, of course, it must not be assumed that therefore Elizabethan theatres were not also places of entertainment. In modern times the theatre has tended to become more and more a place of amusement or entertainment, although the objects of the repertory movement should be excepted from this generalisation. It is true that we do not always wish to be grappling with problems, and that when we go to see a play we want to be entertained and not depressed by the constant repetition of our shortcomings. But the stage can give us pleasure, take us out of the humdrum rut of existence, and provide mental recreation, and at the same time have an educational value in showing the evils of materialism and the loss to ourselves of the sweetness of life by many social idiosyncracies of the day. This value of the theatre is emphasized because of its power, and for the same reason that a personal object-lesson is generally more effective than twice the amount of book study. Any movement, then, to extend the scope of the stage and to attract to it a larger public is important and always deserving of consideration. A noteworthy effort is being made at Home to interest leading lights of the theatrical world and also a project for a repertory theatre for London, producing only the best plays by the greatest authors, living and dead, and charging the sum of fourpence for every seat in the house. The scheme was outlined in a lecture by Miss Rosina Filippi at the Arts Centre, London, and the lecture is to be repeated in all the large towns and also before many of the principal playgoers' clubs, and Miss Filippi hopes before long to form a committee to take the matter in hand. Already, it is stated, Mr. Bernard Shaw and Sir John Hare have promised their help, should the scheme come to fruition. A theatre of the kind is now in existence at Milan where it was founded by "Umano," the friend of the Italian poor. It contains 2,300 cushioned and comfortable seats possessing an uninterrupted view of a huge stage, and all at the price of fourpence each. It is on the same lines that Miss Filippi proposes the work should be undertaken in England, Chelsea being mentioned as a suitable place for the first theatre if the scheme is taken up. The theatre would appear to be a miracle in economics, knowing as we do the enormous cost of modern theatrical productions. Of course, such expensive preparations for plays as sending artists abroad and having scenery painted there to get the right local colour would be dispensed with; and again, presumably, there would always be full houses. Even then it would be a remarkable economic feat. But if it can be done in Italy it can surely be done in England. In any case the idea is an excellent one, for it is intended to bring the theatre, with its pleasure and its possibilities of educational value, right to the poor who are too often unable to afford such luxuries.

BOMBAY NUISANCES. THE Commissioner of Police would perform a real service to Bombay if he would standardise all the signals on motor cars and gharries to uniform patterns. There is already a rivalry among motorists as to who shall have the loudest and most discordant horn, and reckless chauffeurs use it to bully their way through the streets, regardless of all other traffic. Many of these horns are fit only for use on a steam launch. The smallest horn employed would be quite sufficient for all legitimate purposes. The gharrywalla also has a bell much too big for his needs, and both drivers use their signals to excess, especially in the narrower roads like Medows Street, which from being one of the quietest is now one of the noisiest thoroughfares in the Fort. Another evil might also receive attention. The smoke from the exhaust pipes of motors has increased considerably. A very simple device is all that is needed to effect a cure. A half inch pipe from the exhaust, branching off near the cylinders, should be carried to the front so as to discharge close to the driver and well within his sight. After a few experiences he would learn to handle his oil supply more carefully. One of the results of the excessive use of the motor horn in the vicinity of the principal hotels is a change for the worse in the character of the tenants who occupy the surrounding houses. They are more migratory, less careful of the property as tenants, and more noisy. There is also a good deal of overcrowding among them. Until the advent of the silent electric car, which will in time supersede the petrol driven vehicle, much needless annoyance might be saved to the dwellers in the more frequented parts of Bombay from the noise of horns, bells, badly adjusted mechanism, and last, but not least, the abominable habit of racing the engines of motor cars while the vehicle remains on a stand or at a door. In a climate like that of Bombay this practice is entirely unnecessary as the engines do not cool to a low temperature as in Europe. A further suggestion that might be made in the interests of good order is that the police authorities should purchase one or two electric motor cycles for special duty where silence, promptitude and speed are of the first importance.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Gladstone's horror at the idea of a "Hundred Million Budget" has often been cited by writers on national finance. But, if the *Daily Telegraph* is correct, next year's estimates will amount to £200 millions and fresh taxation will be necessary. It will be surprising if the country does not severely feel the effects of the enormously increased national expenditure when a period of trade depression sets in.

The fact that the appeal of the two ex-directors and the ex-manager of the Bank of Burma has been dismissed, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, is not surprising. What is surprising is that there should have been an appeal, considering that the conviction was amply justified by the evidence, and that in view of the magnitude of their offences, the prisoners escaped with light sentences. It would have been deplorable if the decision of the Burma Court had been set aside.

A remarkable brochure, consisting in the main of the statement read by the Rev. E. W. Thompson, at the Madras Missionary Conference, has just been issued. In a "Foreword" by the Bishop of Madras and other representatives of Christian churches, the writers express their regret that it should be necessary to give wider publicity to the paper. "But," they add, "it has been so constantly stated by Mrs. Besant and her followers in England that the system of Theosophic occultism, of which she is the foremost exponent, is not only consistent with Christianity, but makes its adherents better Christians than they were before, that we feel it to be our duty to state plainly and publicly that the Theosophy of Mrs. Besant is utterly opposed to the truths and moral principles of Christianity."

The Young Men's Christian Association appears to be very active in Bangalore, and with the ceremony in which the Viceroy took part in that station yesterday, it commenced a new department of work in India. His Excellency laid the corner-stone of a new building which is to be erected for the Army branch of the Bangalore centre, and this is the first building which the Y. M. C. A. has provided in India for the exclusive benefit of soldiers. Many agencies exist in India which endeavour to look after the welfare of Tommy Atkins, but there is, no doubt, still work for the Y. M. C. A. to do. Evidently the Army authorities welcome its solicitude, for the fine site of six acres, which has been secured for the new Army branch, was obtained through Sir John Woon, the Commander of the Southern Army. The feature of the new institution is to be the facility it will offer for technical education. The Y. M. C. A. hopes soon to put up another building in Bangalore. Some time ago it opened its branch for Indians, on land given by the Maharajah of Mysore. At present the soldiers' branch is occupying attention, and before long it expects to establish another branch for civilians in the Cantonment.

Marchesi was the name of two ladies, who were both well-known in the world of opera. One Blanche, the daughter, is celebrated for her own achievements on the stage; the mother, Mathilde, whose death is now announced, was famed as a teacher who had the distinction of training many of the foremost singers of the age. She was born at Frankfort on March 26, 1826, so that she had reached the ripe old age of 87. She made her debut as a singer at the age of 18, but relinquished the stage after a few years. Those of her pupils, who are best known to English people are Melba, Ada Crossley, Emma Eames, Sybel Sanderson, Emma Nevada, Emma Calve and, of course, Blanche Marchesi. Blanche Marchesi, her daughter, made her debut on the English stage with the Moody-Manners Company in "Trovatore". She has sung in France, Germany, the British Isles, America, Holland and Belgium, and of late years assisted her mother in the preparation of pupils at their schools in Vienna, Frankfort and Paris. Madame Mathilde Marchesi was the wife of Salvatore Marchesi, who died in 1908.

The Financial Commissioner of the Punjab considers that he has a grievance against the Railway Board. In the assessment of income tax he complains that the paucity of facts which are ascertainable is marked, and he considers he has just ground for complaint against the Board, because they will not permit the disclosure of sums paid to contractors and of the quantities of grain and other goods exported from railway stations. No such unwillingness to co-operate with his branch of the administration, he remarks, is experienced in the case of other public departments. The attitude of the Railway Board is not indefensible. Although the railway companies are subject to Government supervision, they are still companies financed by private capital. Besides, the disclosure of such information as has been demanded would be likely to lead to vexatious proceedings. Income-tax assessors as a class are somewhat prone to rapid conclusions based on inadequate data, and, while such figures as they have asked for might give some idea of the extent of a merchant's trade, they would provide no reliable indication of the amount of profit he was making.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

A CASE OF SATI. I should not belaud the institution of *sati*, even in the abstract, as is done by some of our patriots in Bengal and elsewhere. I must confess, nevertheless, to have felt a shock of painful surprise at the enhancement of the sentences of imprisonment passed upon some villagers in the United Provinces, who were convicted of abetting the suicide of a young widow, who burnt herself to death by the side of her husband's corpse. Among the accused were her relatives, who had done all in their power to dissuade her from her resolve to sacrifice herself, and had called in the neighbours to assist them in their endeavour, but without success. They finally sent the *chowkidar* of the village to the police station, about eight miles away, to inform the authorities of the widow's purpose, but some hours before the police arrived on the scene, the widow and her husband had been burnt to ashes. The learned judges declared that unless exemplary punishment were inflicted upon the principal accused, there might be a recrudescence of the evils of *sati*, and the sentences, which were hard enough already were, therefore, considerably enhanced. Increasing the severity of a sentence and that, too, on an appeal by the accused, is a very rare proceeding, and this is done only in those cases in which the judges are convinced that in the ends of justice, it is most urgent and imperative. The Judges, in the present instance, were shocked, as all rightly constituted persons, be they Europeans or Indians, would be, at the legal abetment by the accused of the act of self-immolation of the young woman. They supplied her with *ghee*, which she poured over her person to assist the flames, but they denied that any one of them had lighted the funeral pyre, and none of the prosecution witnesses affirmed that they did. The spectators were all in sympathy with the accused. They numbered several hundreds; they had flocked in from the villages round; but none of them moved a finger to rescue the woman from flames. The accused said that when she asked them to light the fire, they told her that "if there was any virtue in her, she could produce the fire for herself": whereupon she whispered into the ear of the corpse, and raising her arm aloft, prayed to God, and shortly after the pyre burst into a flame. The witnesses and the accused also had told stories of miraculous deeds done by the widow that morning, when they were trying to dissuade her from committing *sati*.

THE POPULAR VIEW. So she had already come to be regarded as a sacred being, invested with miraculous powers. Had I been a judge, this part of the story would have weighed with me, as an Indian, in awarding punishment to the accused. I should have found in it an extenuating circumstance, which it is not possible, ordinarily, for an alien to perceive. The Judges were led away by the honourable impulse of humanity. An Indian, equally humane, would have entered into the mind and spirit of the villagers, and have found good reason for softening the sentence. The accused, too, were humane, after their kind. When they failed to induce the woman to give up the idea of sacrifice, they sought the intervention of the authorities. Might they not have forcibly prevented her from committing suicide? Yes, they might have. But their humanity was bounded by sentiments, deep-rooted in their rude, untutored minds. They must have come to look upon the widow as a being possessed by a divinity, and if the unseen power was leading her to her destiny, was it for them to prevent her? The ignorant multitudes in India are ready to believe in miracles. They are steeped in the notion that the human life is surrounded and influenced by unseen spirits, whom it is not only futile for mortals to resist, but to thwart and provoke whom is sure to bring dire disaster upon the offender. The accused must have persuaded themselves that as the woman was acting in obedience to a divine impulse, it would be dangerous to force her from her fate. She was a consecrated being; the chosen of the gods for the sacrifice which was but a passage to a higher, nobler and more blissful life. Active interference with the call of the divinity would have been a sin and a sacrilege, and if the lady of the miracles was resolved upon burning herself, no power on earth could prevent her. I am sure that this was how the spectators regarded the awful spectacle, and this is why they did nothing to save her. They were not abetting an act of suicide, but were assisting at a wonderful phenomenon. In the light of cold reason and logic, they, too, might legally be held responsible for the dead. At all events, they may be taken for inhuman monsters. But such they were not. They were kind-hearted, gentle folk, who would be moved, like any other mortals, by pain and suffering. But they were too pious and reverent to associate any pain and suffering with what they regarded as a manifestation of the divine will. They looked upon the woman as a preternatural being, and we may find some honest, but highly imaginative folk among them who will swear that they had seen the woman carried up by angels to Kailas in a chariot of fire. So the tales of her miracles will grow more wondrous and will multiply. They will be circulated in the villages round, and will be credited with implicit faith. She may yet be worshipped as a divinity.

SPIRITUALITY AND MATERIALISM. Here is a striking instance of the innate spirituality of the East. The rustics were witnessing a phenomenon exhibiting the triumph of mind over matter, the soul over the flesh. But spirituality, rightly understood, is not the peculiar possession of the East, nor is it characteristic of all the people in the East. We are intensely spiritual, and we are also intensely material and commercial. There are several Indian communities who are exceedingly keen on business, and with whom money-making, not always by the fairest of means, is the passion of their life. In large cities in India you behold all around you abundant signs of wealth and materialism, which it is the fashion to deprecate as an infirmity of the West. The spirituality of our masses consists in a belief in the presence of unseen powers, evil and beneficent, who must be worshipped and propitiated. We cannot point with pride to the swarms of Sadhus, Fakirs and other sturdy mendicants, as the living type and symbol of the spirit. The East is accounted as spiritual, because it is meditative, speculative, metaphysical. The illusion is heightened by indolence, stillness and absence of progress in regions which are not touched by the vivifying influence of the West. It is heightened also by the torpor which broods over the land, as one effect of the tropical climate. As the Yuvaraj of Mysore observed lately on his return from Europe, this is a reputation of which we cannot be proud. "It is a great mistake to think," he said, "that the only symbol of spirituality is starvation. A people are poor, not because they are good, but because they are weak, thriftless, disunited and indolent;" and in vindication of the despised materialism of the West, he said: "It requires such spiritual qualities as courage, foresight, ambition, and splendid devotion to scientific research." Mistakes usually arise from the common fallacy of using terms without a clear notion of their true meaning, and we found our likes and dislikes on the conventional acceptance of a word or phrase. Thus it is that in politics some of us are carried away by catch phrases without stopping to inquire into their true significance, or their applicability to surrounding conditions. A good deal of mechanical prating is heard in connection with the words, material and spiritual, giving rise to cant and false sentiment.

AN ESTIMABLE INDIAN. Mr. Damodar Sukhadvala, whose death was announced last week, was a unique personality. As I knew him well, I esteemed him highly. He was catholic and cosmopolitan in his good deeds, and although innocent of Western education, he had an enthusiastic appreciation of learning and scholarship. He also honoured such of his countrymen as had rendered illustrious services in the political or social sphere. He revered Dadabhai Navroji for his unselfish devotion to his country for over half a century, and for his great virtues and stainless character. He gave a building for the Poor Boys' Seminary in Bombay, and named it after the veteran. He admired K. R. Kama, as an Oriental scholar, and a social and religious reformer, and he has contributed magnificently towards an Oriental Institute to be founded in his honour. Cursondas Mulji, a stout-hearted champion of social reform, who had fought bravely in his day against certain social abuses which were upheld by a powerful confederacy, was a man after his own heart. Mr. Damodar founded a library in Matheran and called it after this stalwart of a bygone generation. He has established a free library in Bombay, and has richly endowed it. His benefactions, many and various, were all directed towards the promotion of enlightenment and social reform, and through it all, the one glorious trait of his character was his modesty and self-effacement. He never cared to associate his own name with his charities; nor did he hanker for titles and honours, which furnish so many of my countrymen with a powerful incentive for the exercise of their benevolence; nor did he quietly drop in after-life, as is done by some Indians in the like circumstances, his modest surname of sandalwood dealer, when he was engaged in the higher walks of trade and business; and had amassed a large fortune. He delighted to associate the names of great Indians with the institutions founded by him, and in thus honouring them, he never limited his choice to members of his own community. He was simple in his ways, and lived without luxury or ostentation amongst his own people in his house in the Fort. His pleasure was his daily work and exercise in the fresh air, and his happiness lay in the doing of unnumbered good offices, unknown to fame. He had been to Europe and America, about thirty years ago, and was excommunicated from his caste. He would never bend his knee to the Mahajan, nor, as a mild Hindu, would he set himself up in active opposition to it. The social ostracism never disturbed his equanimity, and he never deviated from his purpose. He bore himself with quiet dignity, making no complaint, nor inviting public sympathy by an exhibition of the wrong suffered by him. He was calm, quiet and sedate; gentle and loving; but unshaken in his principles, and unflinching in his pursuit of right doing. Damodar Sukhadvala was a man of high character and rare virtues.

DION.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

Major A. W. Swapey, R.A.M.C., has been appointed medical officer in charge of the Enteric Convalescent Depot, Wellington, with effect from November 1, 1913.

Lieut.-Col. C. N. C. Wimberley, I.M.S. Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Mobilization), 6th (Poona) Division, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Mobilization) 9th (Secunderabad) Division, with effect from November 1, 1913, vice Lieut.-Col. D. D. Shanahan, R.A.M.C., tour expired.

Major H. O. B. Browne-Mason R.A.M.C. has been appointed Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Mobilization), 6th (Poona) Division, with effect from November 1, 1913, vice Lieut.-Col. C. N. C. Wimberley, I.M.S., transferred.

Colonel J. Crimmin, I.M.S., has been appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services, Derajat and Bannu Brigades, with effect from October 27, 1913, vice Colonel B. B. Grayfoot, I.M.S., transferred.

Colonel P. Hehir, I.M.S., has been appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services, 6th (Poona) Division, with effect from October 17, 1913, vice Surgeon-General T. M. Corker, British Service, transferred.

A NEWSPAPER APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

An appeal has been filed in the Chief Court on behalf of the printer and publisher of the "Zemindar" against the orders of the Punjab Government, forfeiting the press security of Rs. 2,000.

THE INDIAN STRIKE.

CONCILIATORY ACTION URGED.

HOME PRESS COMMENTS.

SUGGESTION TO SEND SIR J. MESTON.

FATAL FLOGGING REPORT DENIED.

The outlook in South Africa in regard to the Indian strike still continues to cause serious anxiety, and the Press at Home is unanimous in urging that some steps should be taken at once to relieve the situation.

The suggestion is made that the Indian Government should send an official like Sir James Meston to carry on negotiations with the South African Government.

The report that an Indian had been flogged to death is officially stated to be absolutely false.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The *Standard*, *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* dwell on the danger to Empire involved in Indian troubles in South Africa.

The *Standard* says that best solution would be for the South African Governments to recognise that Indians are not "niggers" and put Asiatics on much the same footing as European and American Immigrants.

The *Daily Mail* appeals to General Botha to consider whether steps cannot be taken to end the perilous situation. "Concessions on points of form might yet satisfy Indian opinion."

The *Daily Express* says it is obvious that the Union Government has blundered deplorably and it is time for the Imperial Government to assert itself.

The *Daily News* thinks the best and only hope of meeting the very grave crisis lies in the resolute action of the Union Government. Control of events ought to be immediately taken from the hands of the Natal irregulars. "Unfortunately," the journal adds "the Union Government shows little evidence of strength or statesmanship."

Mr. Polak's father in a letter to the *Daily News* says: "Perhaps now the Indian Government will send special representatives to the four provinces of British South Africa to protect the interests of those unable to defend themselves."

The *Times* thinks that the Indians showed public spirit in refusing to press their demands at the time of the Rand strikes and it is all the more regrettable that the Government has continued to refuse them reasonable consideration. Some step like the Indian Government sending an official representative like Sir James Meston, to negotiate with General Botha and his Ministers is now urgent. If this is impracticable some other step must be taken. The Imperial Government cannot neglect its responsibilities.

FEARS OF THE WHITES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Editorials in the evening papers in connection with the Indians in South Africa all dwell on the extreme gravity of the position in Natal. They say there is a likelihood of serious unrest in India unless the trouble is quickly ended. All realise the fears of the whites in South Africa, who are determined to maintain a European standard of living, but they urge the imperativeness of a speedy remedy for the present position.

The *Westminster Gazette* emphasises the Imperial Government's grave concern a the position. It says India will never believe that the Imperial Government is unable to persuade the Union to accept the Imperial view. It appeals to Boer and Briton, especially to the latter, who claim to be good Imperialists, to help in this matter, which is a real serious test case of Empire. It urges the withdrawal of the £3 tax and the restriction of immigration within the Union.

The Indian leaders, however, must keep the strikers within bounds.—Reuter.

RIOTS AT LADYSMITH.

WHITE PEOPLE ARM THEMSELVES.

LADYSMITH, Nov. 18.

One thousand Indians with their wives and children arrived here yesterday evening, from the Elandslaagte Collieries. In the morning, after an address by a magistrate, they agreed to return if their imprisoned fellow employees were released.

The magistrate agreed, but while the released prisoners were being escorted to the railway station, they broke through the police at the instigation of the miners. Simultaneously, the mob assailed the police with stones and sticks.

The police, consisting of twenty unarmed mounted men and twenty native police, armed with sticks scattered the rioters. The commandant of the police was obliged to call off the native police, lest they should kill the Indians.

The rioters reassembled one thousand strong near the Indian temple, where they armed themselves with iron standards and other implements.

The authorities ordered them to return to the collieries, but they refused to do so.

The police have been armed with rifles, and the citizens are armed with revolvers and shot-guns. They are now (at three o'clock in the afternoon) congregating in the Town Hall, awaiting reinforcements.—Reuter.

LADYSMITH, Nov. 19.

The Indians have returned to Elandslaagte on receipt of promises from the manager that the police and volunteers should be disbanded.—Reuter.

THE NATAL SITUATION.

FATAL FLOGGING OFFICIALLY DENIED.

DURBAN, Nov. 18.

With regard to the cablegram received from the Natal Indian Association by Mr Gokhale, on November 15, it transpires that the local Indian Association made allegations of ill-treatment against some mine official some days ago before the general body of miners returned from the Transvaal.

The Government promised that the matter should be investigated.

No reports have been received bearing out the allegation that Indians have been flogged or that one has died from flogging.

The Natal Coalowners' Society officially repudiate all allegations of cruelty or ill-treatment of any kind in their mines.—Reuter.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 19.

It is officially stated that the report that an Indian had been flogged to death is absolutely false. An Indian died recently at the Ballengeich Mine and was reported to have been flogged to death. A post mortem examination, however, by the district surgeon and two doctors showed that death was due to natural causes.—Reuter.

DURBAN, Nov. 19.

Everything is quiet here. Several Indians charged with desertion have not been penalised. Re-inforcements of police are arriving and elaborate precautions are being taken to protect the town.

At a mass meeting of Indians, conducted in Hindustani, it is understood that the men were ordered to keep quiet and not provoke the police.

All is tranquil on the coast estates, where the Indians are remaining in their barracks.—Reuter.

INDIAN REQUEST FOR INTERVENTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

The Hon'ble Pandit Motilal Nehru, local President of the Committee of South African Indian League, has sent a telegram to H. E. the Viceroy urging the adoption of retaliatory measures against the South African Government and stating that any delay in interference by the Government will create the greatest discontent in the country. He has also telegraphed to the Secretaries of State for India and the Colonies imploring immediate and effective intervention, and saying that a continuation of the existing situation is intolerable.

DELHI, Nov. 19.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following telegram from Mrs. Polak, Durban dated Nov. 18:—

"Twenty thousand strikers on railway, harbour, corporation, estates and hotels. One man died as result of flogging. Newcastle military and police forces are everywhere. Men are being kept forcibly in estate barracks by military. No rations, the community feeding. Strike absolutely spontaneous; men are under control and very firm. Reports of their violent conduct are false."

From the Natal Indian Association, Durban, dated November 18:

"Demonstration vigorous. Kaffir and European mounted police entered railway barracks, forced, kicked, and thrashed men brutally. Two hundred arrested, panic-stricken. Police have been drafted from all parts of, Union with, object of terrorizing crowds by dispersing. Orderly meeting being raided by police using batons. If you get no further news understand that martial law is proclaimed."

APPEAL TO THE VICEROY.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has forwarded to the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy the following telegram in connection with the treatment of British Indians in South Africa:—

"The whole public of this Presidency—man, woman and child, has received with indescribable horror and indignation the news of the atrocious and barbarous treatment to which their countrymen are subjected in His Majesty's South African Dominions. If such treatment had been meted out to British subjects in any foreign country, the British Government would have considered it a *casus belli*, as declared by Lord Landsdowne. People ask themselves with intense anguish whether the British Crown can tolerate such maltreatment in their own Dominions. The whole matter is fraught with grave mischief to the best interests of the Indian and British Empire, and we implore the British Government to take immediate steps to stop such outrage on our fellow country-men. We earnestly and urgently pray that the Crown should exercise its right to veto the Act."

The message was forwarded by Sir Pherozeshah M. Metha, President of the Association.

THE ULSTER PROBLEM.

LORD LANSDOWNE SPEAKS AT BRIGHTON.

LONDON, Nov. 18

Lord Lansdowne, speaking at Brighton, said that the proper solution of the Home Rule problem lay in the reference of the question to the electors. Failing that the Opposition were prepared to consider the special treatment of Ulster, accompanied by such changes in the Bill as were thereby necessitated. If both these offers were refused "we shall give Ulster all the encouragement we can in her resistance. The Government will be held responsible for all the disasters resulting from their conduct."—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The *Daily Chronicle* confirms the *Daily Telegraph's* statement that the Cabinet yesterday did not consider Home Rule and says that the Government have no present intention of making overtures to the Opposition in this connection.—Reuter.

BANK OF BURMA.

CONVICTIONS AFFIRMED BY PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has rejected the petition of Clifford, Mower and Strachan, of the Bank of Burma, against the judgment of the Chief Court of Burma, on June 20, affirming their conviction and sentences.—Reuter.

Baron Von Rosen, German Consul, has arrived at Agra from Simla.

FIRE ON STEAMER.

PASSENGERS SAVED BY BATTLESHIP.

THE VESSEL BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

A steamer, believed to be the "Rankine", from Glasgow was on fire off Ventnor early this morning. Warships and steamers rushed to her assistance and rescued the passengers. Twenty-seven were taken off by H. M. battleship "Iron Duke." There was no loss of life.

LATER.

The steamer on fire off Ventnor was the "Scotsdyke." Mediterranean for Sunderland. She was burned to the water's edge.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF THE "MARIENBAD."

LONDON, Nov. 19.

While reports regarding the Austrian Lloyd steamer "Marienbad" are conflicting, all agree that her position is exposed and the damage extensive. It appears that a large quantity of cotton is damaged and a portion of the seed cargo was jettisoned.—Reuter.

STRANDING OF A STEAMER.

CHIEF OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

A court of enquiry was held at the Calcutta Port Office for making an investigation into the circumstances attending the stranding of the steamer "Oolooberia" on Sept. 26 last, near the Mandalike Light.

After recording the evidence of the master and officers, the president delivered the following judgment, with which the remainder of the Court concurred:—

"The vessel was sailing from Pasaman to Samarang, another port in the same island. The chief officer, Mr. E W. T. West, was navigating the ship at the time and had taken over charge from the third officer at midnight. The vessel grounded about 1-25 a.m. no damage being done. The chief officer took no bearings between 12 and 1-28 a. m. and we consider that he can offer no adequate excuse for this neglect. It is evident from his evidence that he was steering with the Mandalike Light hardly a point on the port bow for an hour and twenty-five minutes, and had he used ordinary commonsense, he must have appreciated that he was going into danger, provided he was aware of the bank whereon the ship eventually grounded. We have very carefully considered the circumstances pleaded in mitigation, but we consider that the neglect of the chief officer is so great that we can take no other course but suspend his master's certificate for three months."

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

OFFICERS EXECUTED BY THE REBELS.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 18.

The United States blockade is expected to begin in a few days. The German Minister has requested the German merchants to submit inventories to him in view of a blockade.

President Huerta is still conducting business in the Palace. The organisation of the Congress was completed yesterday evening. Meanwhile, the rebels at Juarez threaten to seize the Mexican North-Western Railroad, which is Canadian-owned, unless the officials repair and operate the line. General Carranza, the rebel leader, intends to control the oil-fields and collect the revenues therefrom.

The Constitutionalists have executed some twenty Federal officers captured at Juarez. This proceeding has rather disconcerted Washington, raising doubts as to the expediency of assisting the rebels.—Reuter.

RUMOUR OF BLOCKADE DENIED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

President Wilson, yesterday, met the Cabinet.

A denial was afterwards issued to the report that a blockade of Mexico had been decided upon. Advisers to the administration favour patience while the Constitutionalists pursue their campaign.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19.

The Constitutionalists are threatening the town of Orizaba, the capture of which will cut off communications between Vera Cruz and the capital. Foreigners are crowding to the coast.—Reuter.

SANGUINARY BATTLE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19

The Mexican Constitutionalists have captured Victoria, in the State of Tamaulipas. The victorious commander reports that every member of the Federal garrison was killed and that the battle was one of the bloodiest of the revolution.—Reuter.

A NEW CONSUL.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mr. Thurston, Secretary to Mr. Francis Barton, the British Minister in Zanzibar, has been appointed British Consul at Calais.—Reuter.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, Nov. 19.

The P. and O. s.s. "Egypt" has shipped gold to the value of £435,000 for India.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The death is announced of Madame Mathilde Marchesi.—Reuter.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

THE NEEDS OF HUBLI.

REPRESENTATION TO LORD WILLINGDON.

GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE OF SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Nov. 19.

The special train conveying His Excellency Lord Willingdon and party arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr Maconochi, Collector of Dharwari and the Nabob of Savanur, Honorary A.D.C. On the platform His Excellency was received by Mr. Coen, President of the Hubli Municipality, Mr. Moisey Assistant Collector, Mr. Fadnis, Sub-Judge, the Hon. Mr. Rodda and the members of the Hubli Municipality. The Collector presented the officials to the Governor, and Mr. Coen introduced the municipal members. Amongst those present were Mr. N.S. Chitgupi Quareshi, Superintendent of Post Offices, Mr. Nanabhoy, Mr. Satarawalla, Divisional Forest Officer, and the members of the Sanitary Association founded by the Collector of Dharwar. After the presentation HisExcellency inspected the guard-of-honour furnished by the second Battalion of the M. and S. M Railway Volunteers, of which Lieut-Col. Coen is commanding officer.

The Governor breakfasted in the train with the Collector, and then drove to the Municipal office where an address was presented.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

In reply to the address of the Municipality, His Excellency said: The prosperity of Hubli is no new thing, for I learn that, as early as the 16th century, if not earlier, your city then occupied a position as a centre of trade which, in spite of all vicissitudes due to wars and changes of dynasties, has continued to develope, especially since the advent of railways and thus earned and maintained for Hubli the proud position of the commercial capital of Carnatic. Your income, which has risen from Rs. 33,000 in 1833-34 to Rs.1,70,000 exclusive of special grants, last year, is merely one manifestation of your progress which is distinctly a matter for congratulation. Your needs, you tell me, are principally concerned with education and sanitation. Including the provision of a pure and copious water-supply and the opening up of congested areas. I am glad to have your grateful appreciation of the pecuniary assistance received from the Government which has enabled you to deal with various wants, but I am still more pleased to hear of the generous donation of Mr. Burjorjee Patel which enables your to add a maternity ward to the Municipal dispensary. The object of the donation is deserving of all praise, and I am sure you will agree with me that one of the most urgent problems of India is the reduction of the extraordinarily high rate of infant mortality.

EDUCATION.

I note with pleasure the flourishing condition of your schools and the large number of pupils, about 4,000 of both sexes and all classes, that attend. But gentlemen you inform me that you still require school-house accommodation for your students and state that you intend to erect one school building annually with the aid of the provincial grant until your requirements are satisfied. You have put forward a request that the Government should consider favourably the establishment of a technical institute in your city. The Government have decided to establish a hand-loom weaving school and I am happy to say the necessary orders were issued last month.

RELIEF OF CONGESTION.

In connection with your scheme for the relief of congestion I note that, in July last, the Government sanctioned the sum of Rs. 34,600 for the opening out of congested areas and the provision of sites for town extension. This grant would seem to cover part of the scheme your mention for the acquisition of land outside the town Gentlemen, if this sum is found insufficient and if your resources are unable to supply the further funds required, you can still place your scheme should be laid before the Government, in the full knowledge that your request will be treated with fairness and that the scheme, when approved, will receive such financial aid as the Government can afford.

WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

You say you fear that the accomplishment of a complete project for your water supply will entail excess of Rs. 1,30,000 over the estimates and that you will have to approach the Government for a grant to meet this expenditure. I am aware that apart from the contribution of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, the Government assisted you in 1910 by loan of 3 1-2 lakhs and has also given you a cash grant of Rs. 48,189 and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,5,157. In your address you do not explain exactly the reasons for this excess, but I have learnt that the project for the improvement of your water supply was divided into three stages, and that you anticipate an excess expenditure in the third stage which provides for such an enlargement of the catchment area of Unkal Tank which will ensure a sufficient supply in years of low rainfall. The third stage was originally estimated to cost Rs 1,56,396, but the revision has increased the estimate by Rs. 1,29,479, and I believe it is to this that you refer. Meanwhile, I am informed that you are attempting, by boring, to discover a source of subsoil supply. If, as seems probable, these experiments prove unsuccessful, there will be nothing left but the adoption of a more expensive revised third stage.

ARRIVAL IN BELGAUM.

BELGAUM, Nov. 19.

His Excellency left Hubli at 1-30 p.m., when two school children, Miss Pett and Miss Ghenix, presented bouquets to the Governor. On the arrival of the special train at Dharwar Mr. Maconochi, Collector, and the Nawab of Savanur took leave of His Excellency and the train proceeded to Belgaum. This journey was through thick jungle. His Excellency arrived at Belgaum at 6 p. m. and a salute of seventeen guns was fired by the 96th Battery, R.F.A.

CHOLERA CASES.

FIFTY FATALITIES AT MANIPUR.

143 SEIZURES IN TWENTY DAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

There has been an outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form in the suburbs of Manipur. One hundred and forty-three seizures have been reported between Oct. 21 and Nov. 3, of which about 50 proved fatal. The outbreak is attributed to bad water-supply in the villages, which is merely an accumulation of rain-water in filthy ponds.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

SMALL VESSEL TRAVERSES ITS WHOLE LENGTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

A telegram from Panama, says that the small steamer "Louise" with the leading canal officials on board yesterday traversed the whole canal. This was rendered possible by the progress made in cutting the channel through the Cucuracha slide, the last obstruction.—Reuter.

DEFENCE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Commonwealth Government has now received the reply of the Imperial Government to the suggestion to hold a joint conference on defence. It is understood that the reply states that a conference is at present impossible.—Reuter.

BRITISH COMPLAINT TO CHINA.

PEKING, Nov. 19.

The British Legation has complained to the Chinese Government that the Chinese frontier authorities are attempting to negotiate independently with Tibetans and contrary to the spirit of the Simla Conference.—Reuter.

LONDON TO SHANGHAI.

JOURNEY NOW POSSIBLE IN FOURTEEN DAYS.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 19.

With the institution of a proper ferry between Nanking and Pukow the Shanghai-Nanking and Pukow-Tientsin Railways have arranged a service of through expresses, bringing Shanghai within fourteen days of London.—Keuter.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

JUDGE REFUSES POSTPONEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, Nov. 19.

The trial of the accused in the Barisal conspiracy case was taken up in the jail here by Mr. Cammiae, Sessions Judge. Three of the accused, Hemendrinath, Mulhati, and Sailesnath Mukerji are ill.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, barrister, counsel for the defence, at first requested the judge to grant an adjournment for at least about a week.

Mr. Gupta opposed,

The judge said that after the examination of the first accused, the prayer for a short adjournment may be considered.

Mr. Gupta, in opening the case, said that when one got into the meshes of a conspiracy, he was responsible for the acts of the other members, even when he leaves the conspiracy. He also related how the enquiry into the case was set on foot by the Inspector-General of Police.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE COLONEL McARTHUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, Nov. 19.

The funeral of the late Colonel A. D. McArthur, Royal Engineer, retired, who was for many years Chief Secretary, Irrigation Department of Bengal and Joint Secretary to the Government of India, took place this morning. The funeral cortege was followed by three companies of Buffs, with their respective officers, under Lieut. the Hon. Scarlett, Adjutant, with band and drums. A large number of mourners proceeded from Athertone to the Tiger Hill Cemetery, where the body was interred with full military honours.

The lid of the coffin bore the following inscription: "In memory of Alexander Donald McArthur, aged 68 years."

The Rev. W. Lowsley officiated at the grave-side. Almost every resident contributed floral tributes.

NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 19.

Rao Bahadur Dewan Kauramal Chandanmal, the well-known social reformer of Sind, has accepted the presidentship of the National Social Conference.

FIRE AT JHANSI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Nov. 19.

News has just been received here that the fine building and shop of Messrs. Raheem Bux and Co., (alias Johnson and Co.) of Jhansi were burnt down yesterday. The cause of the fire is unknown at present. The firm is an old established one, well known all over India. The loss is estimated at one lakh.

KILLED ON DUTY.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL'S TRAGIC DEATH.

FALL FROM A TRAIN ON TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Information reached Bombay yesterday morning of the tragic death of Mr. C. E. Durnford, District Traffic Superintendent of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, at Kotah, which occurred at about 7 a.m. yesterday.

It is stated that Mr. Durnford was travelling in his saloon when the accident occurred. At about 7 a. m. when the train was approaching Chumbal Bridge, Mr. Durnford fell between his saloon and the brake-van which was in front of it and the wheels of the saloon passed over him and he was killed instantly.

It is not known how Mr. Durnford fell, but it is surmised that he must have been standing on the observation platform of the saloon at the time and that he had been thrown out by a sudden jerk of the train.

Mr. Durnford returned from Home with Mrs. Durnford only on Friday last by the mail steamer "Mantua" after a year's leave, and resumed duties on Monday. He was District Traffic Superintendent of the Bombay section before he went on leave, and on his return he was posted to the Nagda-Muttra line. When the accident occurred, he was engaged in his first tour of inspection.

The late Mr. Durnford came out to India about fifteen years ago as an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Company, and joined the B. B. and C. I. in June, 1901, as an Assistant Secretary to the Agent. In 1905 he was promoted and transferred to the Traffic Department, and had since worked in various districts.

While in Bombay his habits and disposition made him very popular among a large circle of friends and he was held in high esteem and respect by his subordinates.

The deceased official was married only in December last, and great sympathy is felt for Mrs. Durnford in her bereavement.

The funeral takes place at Sewree today at 9-15 a. m., the remains being brought by a train due to arrive at Grant Road Station at 8-15 a.m.

TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

DELIMITATION MUCH IN PERSIA'S FRONTIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.

The Protocol in connection with the Turco-Persian frontier delimitation has been signed by the Grand Vizier and the British, Russian and Persian Ambassadors.

Frontier is greatly in favour of Persia, which retains the disputed districts of Bazyrgan Tergever, Dasht, Mergever, Ushnu Lavenevane and Merivan, and the southern extremity of the frontier is formed by the Shat-el-Arab as far as the mouth of the Klaiyin channel. The waters of the Shat-el-Arab remain under Turkish sovereignty; also all the islands except Mouhalla and six dependent islands.

Mahomerah continues to enjoy Persian jurisdiction. The Sheikh will be maintained in the possession of all his properties on Turkish soil.

OIL CONCESSION.

A special article states that concession granted by the Shah, and exploited by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, will be maintained in full vigour throughout the extent of the territory transferred to Turkey.—Reuter.

FRESH TAXATION.

BRITAIN TO FIND TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS FOR 1913-14.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that the Cabinet, yesterday, was mainly occupied with the consideration of the estimates which are expected to total nearly two hundred millions for 1914-15, involving fresh taxation. The journal adds that nothing was done regarding Ulster.—Reuter.

FRENCH MINERS' STRIKE.

DOUAI, Nov. 19.

Six thousand miners are on strike in Pas de Calais. The National Council of miners, yesterday, decided to call an immediate general strike in order to secure an eight hours' day and the abolition of long shifts.—Reuter.

BRAHMAPUTRA FALLS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Sir Thomas Holdich, interviewed by the *Morning Post*, doubted whether Captain Bailey could possibly have acquired such evidence as would justify him in saying that the Brahmaputra falls did not exist. Captain Bailey's evidence is eagerly awaited.—Reuter.

BIG DIAMOND THEFT.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.

Two robbers broke into Klippner's diamond-cutting works and bound the watchman. They then stole diamonds to the value of £12,000.

The watchman has been arrested. He says he was asleep when the robbers entered.—Reuter.

LOOPING THE LOOP.

PARIS, Nov. 18.

The aviator, M. Chevillard, to-day, twice "looped the loop" with a passenger at Buc.—Reuter.

THE VICEROY AT BANGALORE.

WELCOME BY VAST CROWDS.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES IN THE CITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Nov. 19.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge accompanied by the Yuvaraja, Mr. Wood, Miss Osborne, Captain Todd and Captain Benson visited the Maharani's College, Mysore, yesterday morning. Her Excellency was conducted to the lecture room where a short programme had been arranged. Amongst the items were a violin solo recitation, some science expreriments and a scene from Shakespeare's "As you like it," acted by three of the students.

The Lady Superintendent, after reading a report, explained the origin of the college and its progress during its thirty-two years' existence, during which period about 6,000 high caste Hindu girls had passed out of it. The present establishment was 349. She attributed the success of the college to the support which it had always received from the State in the shape of an annual grant of Rs. 40,000 and to the warm encouragement which Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Mysore had always given to it.

Her Excellency replied in a short speech, and then presented the prizes.

THE CAUVERY RESERVOIR.

In the afternoon Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja, and the Yuvaraja, paid a visit to the Cauvery Reservoir Works. The idea of building a dam across the Cauvery and thereby forming a reservoir above it was first originated by Tippoo Sultan, who laid the foundation-stone a few hundred yards above the spot on which the present dam is being built. The inscription on the stone is interesting, the end of it running as follows:—"May the above dam unto the day of judgment and the constellation of the planets Jupiter, Venus and the Sun, under whose auspices it was built, ever stand unchanged. Lakhs of rupees were spent on this construction by way of charity and anybody who cultivates the waste, and apart from the existing cultivation, shall have for himself in charity a fourth of the income accruing therefrom and the other three-fourths he shall hand over to the godly government, he and his heirs ever continuing to be owners. Anyone who does not act up to the above mandate is like Satan, a cursed being." The dam was never commenced, and the plans for the present one were prepared by the present Diwan. It is hoped that it will be constructed by the end of 1916. The length of the dam will be 4,200 feet and its height 87 feet above the bed level of the river, thereby forming a reservoir capable of storing 11,000 millions cubic feet of water when the dam is raised to a level of eight feet over the river bed.

The Viceregal party left later for Bangalore.

ARRIVAL AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 19.

Brilliant weather prevailed this morning when Their Excellencies reached Bangalore City from Mysore, which they left at 11 o'clock last night.

At 7 a.m. to-day a halt was made a few stations out of Bangalore for early tea, and the special train steamed up to scheduled time in charge of the General Manager of the line. On alighting Their Excellencies were met and received by Col. Sir Hugh Daly, British Resident, Lieut.-General Sir Eccles Nixon, Major-General R. Wapshare, and Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, the Dewan of Mysore, who in turn introduced Their Excellencies to the principal civil and military and other officers of the Bangalore Brigade, city, and station. Afterwards the Viceroy inspected the guard-of-honour with the colours of the Cameron Highlanders under Captain Stewart and then took his seat, with Lady Hardinge, under an exceptionally artistic pavilion below the railway overbridge, where a number of introductions of officials was made.

The function terminated with the presentation of flowers to Their Excellencies who then crossed the overbridge and took seats in an open carriage-and-four with Royal Horse Artillery outriders and drove to the Residency, accompanied by Sir Hugh Daly. On the way a second guard-of-honour furnished by the Mysore Barr Infantry presented arms and a fanfare of British Cavalry trumpets was blown. Their Excellencies were escorted to the Residency by two squadrons of the 7th Hussars.

A NOTABLE RECEPTION.

The roar of a Royal Horse salute of 31 guns, outside the station had hardly subsided when a hundred thousand spectators, whose eagerness had been most tense from the moment of the arrival of the train, rose to greet Their Excellencies. Ten thousand school children lined the road round the west bend of the race-course, the crowds being dozens deep along the entire route, which was spanned by some exceedingly fine triumphal arches, notably one at the residence of Mr. V. P. Madhava Row, which welcomed Lord Hardinge as the "Friend of India." Approaching the Residency gates another artillery salute announced the nearness of the procession and the Royal Standard was run up the Residency flagstaff and the Bangalore Boy Scouts lined the entrance. Within the Residency grounds a third guard-of-honour was furnished by the Bangalore Volunteers under Captain E. C. Edwards.

The reception accorded to Their Excellencies was faultless in detail. Many thousands of people had come from the neighbouring villages to view to-day's pageant which from start to finish was not only impressive but very enthusiastic.

ADDRESS FROM MUNICIPALITY.

An address was presented by the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to which His Excellency replied as follows:—

"Gentlemen of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station, I thank you both for Lady Hardinge and myself for your welcome, and can assure you that we share your regret that time will not permit of our making a longer

stay at Bangalore, the popularity of which as a sanitarium and a health resort is well-known. I shall instruct the Resident to examine the various requests and requirements which are made or mentioned in your address and any recommendations which he may find himself able to make in these matters will receive very careful consideration. I note with much satisfaction your acknowledgement of the assistance which the station has already received from the Government of India, and which according to my information has been given with no niggardly hand. The special grants for sanitation and education during the past two and a half years exceed, I believe, eight lakhs of rupees without reckoning the grant of half a lakh of rupees for sanitation or the increase of nearly Rs 10,000 a year which has recently been sanctioned in the expenditure on the Civil Hospital. The ordinary grants-in-aid for education given recently averaged over one and a quarter lakhs a year. In early years a similar liberality was shown in connection with the water supply and the filters towards the capital cost of which no contribution was required from the Municipality. Their proportionate share of the capital cost in the case of the water-supply alone would, I understand, have exceeded eleven lakhs. I mention these facts in order to show that the Government of India have always been ready to do as much as appeared to be legitimately right to further the interests of the station and as an indication that a reasonable request will receive sympathetic treatment in the future. You will recognise that in dealing with the question of the provision of funds the Government of India must have regard not only to the demands of other communities in India but also to the special liberality with which Bangalore has been treated in the past.

A RECENT MISUNDERSTANDING.

"As to the question of the disposal of the surplus revenues of the assigned tract, the Resident has, I believe, recently given you an explanation which will, I trust, have removed from your minds any possible misunderstanding as to the extent with which the commission are concerned with this question. As regards judicial administration, you are aware that in all criminal proceedings connected with European British subjects residing in Bangalore the appellate jurisdiction already is vested in the High Court of Madras. For the rest the information which we possess indicates that the changes which you suggest might not be for the convenience or interests of litigants, while they would involve an increase of expenditure for which there appears to be at present scarcely sufficient justification. Lady Hardinge and I were greatly touched by the remarkable manifestation at Bangalore on June 20, when the assembly of children under arrangements made by committees representing both the City and the Civil and Military Station equalled if it did not exceed the gath rings in any other similar centre in India on that day. am very glad to have this opportunity of publicly thanking all who worked so hard and so efficiently for the success of that celebration. The circumstances give an additional interest to our visit to Bangalore, which we were very pleased to include in our tour."

NEW HOSPITAL GATES.

At 10-30 a. m. Her Excellency formally opened the new gates of the combined Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital, which have been presented by Mr. Ahmed Sait of Messrs. E. A. Sattar and Co. Lady Hardinge was accompanied by Lady Daly, and was received by Lieut.-Col. C. A. Johnstone, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, who conducted Her Excellency to a dais under an elaborate oriental pavilion opposite St. Paul's Church. In readin: an address to Lady Hardinge, the Residency Surgeon introduced the donor.

Col. Johnstone said, "The finishing touch of the renovation of the hospitals consisted in finding suitable gates for the entrance of this big institution, and now it is my pleasing duty to introduce to Your Excellency, with Your Excellency's permission the donor of a pair of handsome iron gates to this entrance, but I regret to say that these gates have not arrived from England in time, so a replica of them in a scenic style on frame work has been erected, so that Your Excellency may see the kind of gate which the generous donor Mr. Ahmed Sait, whom I would now introduce to Your Excellency, has given."

Only a select number of people was present, mainly those interested in hospital work, and the nursing staff of both the institutions. Mr. Ahmed Sait having replied briefly offered Her Excellency a massive gold and silver key. Going forward with Col. Johnstone and the staff in attendance, Lady Hardinge formally turned the key and declared the combined hospitals open. The presentation of garlands followed and the closing phase of the interesting ceremony saw Her Excellency conducted over the emergency room of the Lady Curzon Hospital and introduced to Mrs. Ahmed Sait, the wife of the donor of the gates. A tour was then made through the wards of both the institutions.

Lady Hardinge returned to the Residency at 11-30 a. m.

His Excellency visited the Jewel filters at 0 45 a. m., and later spent a little time at the Indian Institute of Science, and then inspected the lines of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

Their Excellencies had tea with the Dewan and motored through the city in the evening.

NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

In the afternoon His Excellency laid the corner-stone of a building to be used as the Bangalore Army Branch of the Y. M. C. A., and in the course of an address, said:—

"Perhaps some of you have read Kipling's ballad "Back to the army again," and remember the lines "A man of four an' twenty that 'asn't learned of a trade besides 'Reserve' again him 'ad better be never made." They contain a reproach to our system which every one, who has at heart the interests of England and England's soldiers, would rejoice to see removed, and we all owe a great debt of gratitude to the Young Men's Christian Association for the experiments they contemplate making in this institution in the direction of giving men technical instruction such as will put them in the way of earning a decent livelihood after they leave the army and I feel confident that full advantage will be taken of such exceptional opportunities."

FATAL CASTE CUSTOMS.

DEATH DUE TO ABSTINENCE FROM FOOD.

FOUR BRAHMINS SUCCUMB ON BOARD STEAMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 19.

Acting on a Marconigram sent on Monday from Diamond Island by a passenger, reporting deaths from suffocation on board the "Aronda," an investigation was made yesterday afternoon by the Port Police on the arrival of the steamer with the English mails. It appears there was no overcrowding, the vessel carrying only 2,500 passengers which was some 600 less than the number allowed. Four deaths occurred in all, it is said, due to the practice of Brahmin passengers abstaining almost entirely from food during the voyage, owing to caste prejudices.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

COOLY KILLED ON BOARD STEAMER.

On Tuesday night, Ramdayal, a labourer, was engaged on the steamer "Hohenfels" in receiving cotton bales which were being lowered in one of the holds of the steamer by means of a crane. One sling had been cleared, and the coolies were engaged in removing the bales when another sling came down and struck Ramdayal on the head knocking him down dead.

An inquest was held at the morgue when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MILITARY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

The hired transport "Rohilla," with the following troops on board, left Karachi on November 19, and is due to arrive at Southampton on December 9. "Z" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery—Officers 1, men 6, women and children 4. Details: 1st Class—officers 40, ladies 33, children 24. 2nd Class—men 1,063, women and children 166.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

It is stated that Mr. A. Rasul, barrister, will shortly file a suit for damage at the Calcutta High Court, against the London *Times* for alleged defamatory statements published in that paper in connection with the action of the Government of India re Mr. Rasul's appointment as lecturer of the Calcutta University.

THEATRICAL ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

When the case was called on before Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, in which Mr. H. P. Moller charges Tom Melbourne, a variety artiste, for alleged assault, Mr. Langford James informed the Court that under section 562 C. P. Code, he proposed to move the High Court for a transfer of the case to some other court. He then made a formal application for an adjournment in order to move the High Court. The case was accordingly adjourned.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF THE THEISTIC CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 19.

The standing committee of the Theistic Conference have decided to offer the presidentship to the poet Rabindranath Tagore in case the Rev. Sunderland, the Unitarain leader of America, declines the presidentship offered to him. Mr. Hassaram Vishindas is taking steps for organising a reception committee for the Social and Temperance conferences.

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BOMBAY CORPORATION.

ACTING COMMISSIONER APPLIES FOR LEAVE.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION ON ABANDONED CEMETERY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday with the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy in the chair.

The first matter that was taken up for consideration was a letter from Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., Acting Commissioner, reporting his ill-health and requesting the Standing Committee to assent to his applying to Government for leave for six months.

In moving that the assent applied for be granted, the chairman said:—

The news of Mr. Crerar's departure has been received by the members of this committee, as well as the Corporation, with very great regret. During the short time that he has been with us, he has carried on the duties of his office with ability, tact and independence, and it is very unfortunate that, at the time when he was most useful to us, his health should have given way. On behalf of all of you, gentlemen, I wish to assure Mr. Crerar that he will carry with him our best wishes for his speedy recovery and his future return.

Sir Sassoon David then moved the following resolution:—"That in parting with Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., Acting Municipal Commissioner, the Standing Committee desire to give expression to the feeling of regret with which they have received the news of his illness, and whilst wishing him a speedy restoration to health, they desire to place on record their appreciation of the services rendered by him as Municipal Commissioner for some time and as Deputy Municipal Commissioner at different intervals, and of the zeal, ability and courtesy with which he has discharged the onerous duties of his office."

Dr. Sukhia seconded the resolution and it was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Crerar, replying, said he was very thankful to them for their kind expressions. He parted from them with great regret.

BURIAL GROUND FOR PARKING CARRIAGES.

Another matter of importance that came before the Committee was a letter from the Commissioner stating that the Secretary of the Western India Turf Club had applied for the lease of the plot of Municipal land to the north of Clerk Road, which is a disused Hindu buria ground for the purpose of parking carriages. The land is at present let out yearly for cultivation, the total area being about 16,284 square yards. It formed a portion of the Health Department right No. 19 and was sold this year for Rs 925. The letter further stated that, in view of the fact that the Municipality do not and cannot realise more than Rs. 1,000 per annum, and that the ground is to be used for the benefit and recreation of the public, there seemed no objection to its being given to the Turf Club on an annual rental of Rs. 1 000. The Commissioner stated, that he had, accordingly, arranged to enter into a lease with the Turf Club providing for the putting up by the Turf Club of a strong and decent fence around the tombs and the fencing in of the land.

Dr. Sukhia said that the matter should be referred back to the Commissioner for reconsideration. It was a matter concerning a burial ground and orthodox Hindus might object to its being used for parking carriages.

The Commissioner said it was impossible for this question to be raised now. The land was being cultivated and it was only wanted for the parking of carriages.

Mr. Dabholkar asked how the land came to be given for cultivation. His information was that because the fees charged for burying was raised for the purpose of encouraging cremation, people had been taking dead bodies to Mahim. He understood that the cultivation of the land had been begun a year ago.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said that his information was that it was used as a burial ground, and the idea was that if the fee was raised for burials, cremation would be resorted to, and so the land came into disuse. He said at any rate there was no evidence to show that cultivation had been carried on for any number of years.

The Commissioner said that he had records to show that cultivation had been carried on for several years.

Mr. Dabholkar said that the fact that cultivation had been carried on is no evidence that it was not out of use. Cultivation had been carried on in the Mahaluxmi burial grounds also, but that was only during the monsoons. Besides, there were some tombs in the ground.

The Commissioner said there were only about half a dozen tombs there.

Dr. Sukhia said that there may be several others, too, which had disappeared. The Hindus considered the burial ground sacred.

The Commissioner asked how it was then allowed to be cultivated.

Dr Sukhia said that cultivation was better than parking carriages.

After further discussion, it was decided to ask the Commissioner to report as to when cultivation was begun a the place and the consideration of the matter was postponed.

SKATING RINK IN BOMBAY.

Then the following letter from the Commissioner, dated the 14th November, 1913, was taken into consideration:—

"As required by section 92 (a) of the Municipal Act, I have the honour to report for the information of the Standing Committee that I have allowed Messrs. Soundy and Co. to occupy temporarily the plot of Municipal land adjoining the Municipal Offices on Cruickshank Road for the purposes of a skating rink."

Mr. White said that some time ago there was a proposal to open a skating rink, when the Government objected to the proposal and the matter was then dropped.

The Commissioner said that the Government objected to the proposal on the ground that the term of the lease then proposed was for a long period, but in this case it is provided that the land should be vacated at a month's notice.

After some discussion the consideration of this matter was postponed.

After the transaction of other business of a formal nature, the Committee dispersed.

EXPLOSION ON THE S.S. "TWINGONE."

DETONATION HEARD 100 MILES AWAY.

TANKS OF THE OILSHIP STILL BURNING FIERCELY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

An explosion took place yesterday evening on board the oil tank steamer "Twingone" at Tuticorin, which caught fire over a week ago and has ever since been burning. The vessel has now a list of 35 degrees, and all the tanks are burning fiercely.

The flare of the explosion was seen at a distance of 35 miles by the B. I. SS. "Bangala," and the detonation was heard by another vessel one hundred miles away.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Various elements assisted in maintaining a dull tone on the share market yesterday. A number of auction sales were held on defaulters' accounts which had a depressing influence on the market.

Jute shares were however well maintained. Among the transactions were: Aucklands at Rs. 4-14 (auction sale), Bhaljora Rs 20-2, Burra Dhemo Rs. 5-2 (auction sale), Gopaichack Rs. 7-9 (auction sale), Lakurka Rs. 15-12, Muchfidih Rs. 1-15 (auction sale), Phularitand Rs. 5-2 (auction sale), Rogals Rs. 3-1 and Rs. 3 (auction sale), Sendra Rs. 13-4 to Rs. 13-6.

In jute, Barnagores were Rs. 75 to Rs. 75-8, Fort Gloster (pref.) Rs. 116, Kanknarrah (ord.) Rs. 180.

A CURIOUS HYBRID.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wodehouse writes to the *Field* from Kohlapur:—Sir,—In the *Journal of the Bombay Nat Hist. Society* there is a reprint of a note by Mr. Pocock, which appeared in the *Field* of the 2nd November, 1912, on a hybrid between a male panther and a lioness, the skin of which was sent by me to the Bombay Natural History Society. I did not see this note in the *Field*, and now write to make a correction. Mr. Pocock states: "There were two cubs in the litter: one whose skin is here figured died when about two months and half old, whereas the other now about two years old is, I believe, still living." It is correct that there were two cubs in the litter, but both cubs died within a few weeks of each other. The two-year-old hybrid was born about two years previously, and was alive until the early part of this year, when it had to be destroyed as it was attacked by paralysis. This skin has been set up for me by Messrs. Theobald Brothers, taxidermists, Mysore. The colour of the hybrid is a fawn, almost the same as a lion's skin. The spots on the back are light coloured, but on the head they are dark, while the tail, like the hybrid described by Mr. Pocock, has a blackish tip covered with long hairs. The chief peculiarity of this hybrid is a ruff of long hair, in fact, an immature mane round the neck, but this is not very clear in the photograph. The lioness, the dam of these cubs, is a peculiarly gentle animal and used to permit her keeper to go into the cage and bring the cubs out to me from the day they were born.

HOW BABIES BEGIN TO SPEAK.

ILLUSION OF FIRST "MUM."

Baby language was discoursed upon in an interesting way by Professor Rippmann before the Child Study Society in Buckingham Palace-road, in mail week. The child first uses its voice, he said, to express hunger, temper, and feelings of pleasure. Noises alone suffice for such expression. Then the baby utilises its voice as a plaything and afterwards as a recognised mode of expression. The earliest sounds are vowel sounds, due to the to-ing getting into the way of the breath. Many people consider that lip sounds are introduced first into the baby's vocabulary, but this is quite a fallacy.

The child makes sounds of its own before any opportunity has occurred to imitate. Trilling of lips takes place only at teething time. Gradually there is less variety of sounds, as the child learns definite associations with definite sounds. Some little people can hum tunes perfectly, yet are too young to pronounce the accompanying words. On the other hand, they are often credited with words they never say. "Mum" is an instinctive sound, not an intentional call. Doubtless fond mothers will protest, but Professor Rippmann laid it down that the child of any nationality when in need cries "Mum." The mother comes. After a time the infant associates "mum" with the arrival of mother and the cessation of distress. Then it expresses the word intelligently, but not before this association has occurred.

Definite words, it was explained, are comprehended between the twelfth and fifteenth months. Often one word forms the entire vocabulary for a long time. Comprehension of words takes place earlier than the power to speak. "My little Hermione," said the lecturer, "at thirteen months could speak 20 words, but understood 68 names and performed 18 actions when asked. A two-year-old infant has been known to possess 143 words, another child of the same age knew 435 words, whils a third could boast of 700. One child four years old advanced to the extraordinary number of 2346 words."

Children show great ingenuity in coining phrases. The following were quoted:—"I have fifteen chicken-pickses," "I drink to my milk." "He bited me," "When is she coming to governess us" "Look at that lady parasling."

THE FIRE AT COLABA.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT ONE LAKH.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Superintendent Walker of A Division has sent the following report, dated 19th instant, to the Commissioner of Police in connection with the fire that broke out at the Prince of Wales Cotton Press at Colaba:—

"Yesterday, at about 9-30 p.m., the police ramosi No. 574, doing duty at the Gokuldas Callianji Cotton Press, at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, noticed the adjoining shed belonging to the Prince of Wales Cotton Press, which was open and stacked with cotton, on fire. The man ran towards Colaba Causeway, giving the alarm, and on meeting a sepoy of the Salvage Corps, informed him about it. The Colaba engine, followed immediately by the Salvage Corps, soon arrived on the scene and commenced playing water on the fire, there being a plentiful supply of water.

"The shed in which the fire originated is an open corrugated iron one, and was fully stacked with pressed and loose bales; and when the alarm was given, had apparently been burning for several hours. The shed was surrounded on all sides by godowns and cotton, and as there was some danger of the fire spreading to the adjoining cotton, the whole of the Fire Brigade were summoned to the spot. The godown of the Gokuldas Callianji Press also took fire, but before much damage could be done the flames were extinguished. The fire was got under control by 11 p.m., the whole place being gutted. From enquiries made, it was ascertained that the agents of the Prince of Wales Press are Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Campbell, and that the property in the shed belonged to the following merchants:—Commercial Trading Company, Messrs Forbes, Forbes and Campbell, Khimji Vishram, Jamshedji Sorabji Todiwala, Sonalchand Raichand, Jethmul Kisanchand and Narotam Moti.

"The actual number of bales that were destroyed has not yet been ascertained. The whole of the property was covered by insurance with various companies.

"The total damage by fire and water is estimated to be about Rs. 1,00,000.

"Nobody was injured.

"The cause of the fire is not known."

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect. Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect. Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect. Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Jable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect. Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Aden Perfect Via Cadiz Tenriffe Perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of the 19th November 1913.

NOTICES.

Telegrams in code language for Turkey are now admissible (21-10-13.)

Communication having been restored with Chihuahua rates for this place are same as shown in section four of telegraph guide against mexico-alter Aug 20 etc (25-10-13.)

Telegrams in Code language are admitted for Bulgaria (13-11 13.)

Bushire reports that Line interrupted beyond Bushire to Jasjoon since 7-30 a.m. 11th instant (15-11-13).

Rates to China interrupted beyond Indian Stations between Tajiu and Tsingtau (16-11-13.)

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission
General Agency Business carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
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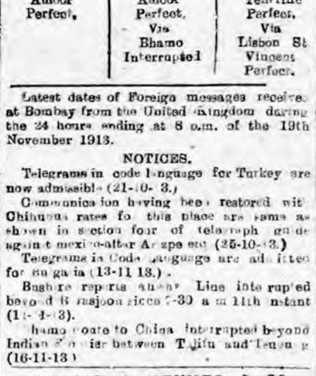

THE RECRUITMENT OF ENGINEERS.

CAUSE OF DISCONTENT IN THE SERVICE.

DISADVANTAGE OF SELECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 19.

At to-day's sitting of the Public Services Commission, Lieut.-Col. Atkinson, Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee was the first witness examined. Examined by the Chairman, witness said he came out to India in 1887. He had served continuously in Military Works Services, except for four years. He gave a detailed account of the course of theoretical and practical out-door training in camps undergone by the students. He said, the admission to the college was limited to the provinces of India, and students were mainly drawn from the domiciled community, from pure Indians and a certain number of Europeans as upper subordinates who had been trained in Military works Services. The reasons for the limitation of admission to the provinces in Upper India and the exclusion of other provinces were: (1) that each province had its own college and (2) if Roorkee was thrown open to competition, certain races who were better than others would dominate and swamp in the examination.

Replying to a further question, witness said there was a great difference between a school-leaving certificate and the B. A. or B. Sc. degree. He was satisfied that they were giving as good a practical training at Roorkee as could be had anywhere else. Roorkee was improving yearly, but witness could not give his opinion off-hand as to whether Roorkee could be turned into a first class engineering college.

Replying to a further question, Col. Atkinson said the reason why a student was turned out if he failed in any of the courses during three years, was because it was considered unfair to future entrants to re-admit failed students. In his opinion, Roorkee should be the sole channel of recruitment for the superior services. He advocated one year's training in England after an officer had been in service for five years.

ROORKEE AS A CENTRAL COLLEGE.

Questioned by Sir Murray Hammick, witness said he did not think the difference of language or habits of the different races would be a serious difficulty if his scheme to make Roorkee a central college was adopted.

Witness told Sir Valentine Chirol that every man passing out of an Indian college should be given one year's practical training by the Government, whether he entered the Government service or not. The Government was the only body which could give this training, and such practical training would repay the Government a hundred-fold.

Replying to Justice Rahim, witness said he would like to have students of a better social status. It would be advantageous to have a system of nomination. Both from the point of view of efficiency and of economy, he thought his scheme for making Roorkee the central college, was better than any scheme which would provide colleges in the different provinces.

Mr. Rahim: What would be your opinion of relaxing rules of admission to enable students of other provinces to get admission in Roorkee?

Witness: It would upset our arrangements. At present one class of say twenty-four students could be managed well by one professor.

But the demand could be met by strengthening the staff.

There would be no objection to admitting boys of other provinces provided the number from each province is fixed.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald: Is it the case that Roorkee is maintained purely from Imperial funds?

Witness: Not at all, I do not know what was the financial arrangement before I went there, but since my time it is maintained entirely by provincial funds.

In reply to a further question, witness said he did not know whether the railways utilised men turned out from Roorkee.

COMPARISON WITH WOOLWICH.

Mr. Fisher: Does the standard of Roorkee compare well with Woolwich?—In certain general subjects it is quite as good.

Mr. Sly: On what basis is the distribution of appointments made from the different colleges in India?—I donot know. It is done by the Government of India.

Replying to a further question regarding the proportion of Hindu and Mahomedan students in Roorkee, witness said the numbers had gone down considerably. About five years ago a hostel was built for 24 students. Now only the top floor was occupied. The proportion of Hindu and Mahomedan students was 65 and 5, respectively.

Answering Mr. Chaubal, Col. Atkinson said that the Bombay, Madras and Sibpur Colleges of Engineering were not on the same standard or as well equipped as Roorkee. But they could be made the same.

Replying to Lord Ronaldshay witness said that an Indian disliked serving his own province. A Punjabi, for instance, would always strive for work in the Punjab.

Captain De L. Pollard-Lowsley, representative of the Royal Engineers, Public Works Department, was examined next. He said that Royal Engineers in P. W. D. and Railway sought to obtain the civil pay of the office plus the net Military pay of their rank. Royal Engineers were available for a service for which civil engineers were not. They came out in military service and received the Military pension. It would only be under abnormal circumstances that royal Engineers in civil employ would be recalled.

Replying to Lord Ronaldshay, witness said that under Army rules, an officer had to retire at the age of fifty. The Royal Engineers in the P. W. D. desired that this rule should not be enforced while they were in civil employ.

PLEA FOR TEMPORARY ENGINEERS.

Mr. F. M. Purves, representative of the temporary engineers, in his examination by the President, said it was impossible for him to represent the views of all temporary engineers, as he had no time to communicate with temporary engineers of Bombay and Madras. He said general condition regarding the service of temporary engineers laid down in a memorandum would, more or less, apply to all temporary engineers, and the proposals he had made might not be acceptable to all but the majority would agree with his views. He could not say what was the average length of service of temporary engineers. He thought fifteen per cent. of them served for over ten years. He did not know that many temporary engineers were discharged, and within the last twenty years perhaps not more than eleven were discharged. On the construction side, work was continually going on and there was no chance of any temporary engineer being turned out. About twenty engineers were in executive charge, and about twelve were getting more than eight hundred.

In reply to Sir Murray Hammick, witness said, though it was true that the Government had not given them any undertaking to make them permanent, yet they had hopes of being made permanent. Government service was the sole service in this country, and if there were private firms where they could obtain better appointments, they would not mind. Moreover, irrigation, which employed a large number of engineers was absolutely a Government monopoly.

QUALITY OF WORK.

Questioned by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, witness said he could not agree that the work of temporary men was inferior to that of permanent men. Temporary men could always be dismissed, and if their work was inferior to that of permanent men the responsibility was with the superintending officer. Permanent men were lazier than temporary men and the very conditions of the service could not make their work superior to that of temporary men.

In reply to Mr. Fisher, he said there were engineering works in the Native States, but they employed their own men.

Answering Mr. Sly, witness said that, in spite of declarations which temporary engineers were to make every year that their services were only temporary, and they would have no claim on any permanent vacancy, the temporary engineers had a moral claim on the Government of being made permanent when they served the Government so well year after year and under equal conditions of service as permanent men.

PROPORTION OF RECRUITMENT.

Lala Baij Nath, representative of the Association of the Indian College of Engineers, said that there were 125 active members of the association, forty of whom were Anglo-Indians. The memoranda sent by his association expressed the unanimous views of all the members. The members were all provincial engineers recruited from Indian colleges. Witness strongly urged the abolition of the division of Imperial and Provincial service, and said all superior officers should be employed under the same conditions of pay, leave and pension. He recommended that fifty per cent. of the recruitment should be made in England, and fifty in India by open competitive examination. The fifty per cent. recruited in India should contain men trained in India, including Europeans and Anglo-Indians. At present thirty per cent. were recruited.

Replying to further questions, he said the material in this country could be improved, and he objected to the term "Provincial", because provincial men got less pay than the Imperial men. That was the main cause of discontent.

Questioned by Lord Ronaldshay, witness said he considered the present system of recruitment in England faulty because selection meant nomination with the consequent anomalies. From personal experience, he could say that engineers recruited in England would lack knowledge of Indian conditions.

Replying to Mr. Chaubal, witness said he opposed recruitment in England by a method of selection, because men of inferior attainments go in while men of superior attainments were left out. That happened in the case of two or three Indians.

Mr. Fisher: Are you aware that the Secretary of State makes nomination when the candidate fully satisfies certain tests and that these tests are very high? Is that not a security against any abuse of patronage?—for one moment do not say there is an abuse of patronage.

BEST-PAID SERVICE IN THE WORLD.

Answering Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, witness said that a large recruitment in India would provide men quite as efficient as those who came from England. Witness thought that the present rate of pay was inadequate. The Indian services were the best-paid in the world.

With regard to the question of temporary engineers, witness, replying to Mr. Madge, said he personally knew of several deserving temporary engineers who had not been made permanent.

Sir Murray Hamick: Do you think if the pay of Indian-recruited men in other services such as Finance and Traffic be reduced to two-thirds of the pay given to the members of the services recruited in England, the discontent in the provincial engineering service will disappear?—No. The discontent would spread to those other services. It is impossible to force a distinction in pay and emoluments where none exists in the work. For doing the same work and bearing the same responsibilities, the same rates of pay should be given. It is an impossible thing to have two scales of pay in one superior service.

Lala Radhika Narain, representative of the Engineers' Association, Lahore, who was the last witness examined to-day, said the general scheme of recruitment now interfered with the promotion of the Civil Engineers. The employment of temporary engineers should be stopped and the present temporary engineers should be recruited in the permanent cadre.

The Commission adjourned until Friday.

POLITICAL SUSPECTS DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Prayanath Roy and Mohendra Nath Kar, two political suspects who had been arrested in connection with the Kidarpur political dacoity, were discharged on Monday by the Magistrate of Mymensingh for want of sufficient incriminating evidence.

Our Contemporaries.

BODIES IN THE HUGHLI.

The Hughli has never been a particularly clear river, but within recent years the Health Department has done a good deal towards giving it a better reputation. Latterly, however, says the *Englishman*, the bad old custom of throwing dead bodies into the Hughli has been revived, and often the most disgusting sights are to be witnessed from vessels in almost any part of the river. To give one notable instance no less than twenty human bodies were counted a few days ago from the deck of the Port Defence vessel "Elphinstone." This matter commands the serious attention of the authorities.

THE CALCUTTA CROW.

The worst point about the Calcutta crow is his voice. The kites are far more uncleanly creatures, but they make little noise and keep discreetly aloof from mankind, and are tolerated accordingly as scavengers. The crows make morning and evening hideous with discordant clamour. With the break of day they make ready for their morning migration from the trees of the Maidan to their haunts in the city, and the whole crow population of this quarter begins to swarm eastwards. Every individual crow appears to have his own opinion about the prospects of the day and expresses it with vigour, the result being that the human residents in the locality are liable to be awakened from their sleep with sensations akin to those of Clarence when he awoke from his dream. At sundown the air is again filled with discord when the crows are returning westwards, pausing on their way at convenient roofs to hold indignation meetings on every possible subject. His harsh, strident note, funereal appearance, ungainly gait and foul feeding, all handicap this feathered Ishmaelite in propitiating human favour. Otherwise the crow is one of the most harmless creatures that seek the neighbourhood of men's dwellings. Apart from the scraps of food which he is content to pick out of the dust-bin, he only asks one thing and that is something that will show a glitter of reflected light in his nest. A scrap of tin serves the purpose, but the crow has gained an undeserved reputation for dishonesty, because he does not know the difference between a bit of [illegible] metal and any shining object which he can pick up from an unguarded dressing-table.—*Statesman.*

PUNJAB BANKING FAILURES.

The commercial correspondent of the *Statesman*, in discussing in his latest letter the recent banking failures in the Punjab, delivers himself of a fierce and wholly undeserved onslaught on the officials of the province. "The supineness and apathy of the officials concerned are," he writes, "deplorable. I say 'officials concerned' advisedly, as in the peculiar circumstances of these mushroom bank failures there is no one besides the Government in those parts capable of taking suitable action in a crisis like the present, unless, of course, it is the Punjab Chamber of Commerce. It is nothing short of scandalous that Government has not stepped in weeks ago and put in an official liquidator in charge of every bank which closed its doors." Had this commercial authority taken the trouble to consult a lawyer on the subject, he would have discovered what he does not appear to know at present, that the executive Government does not possess powers at all to appoint "official liquidators." There are only two forms of liquidation under the law as it exists at the moment, the one voluntary, the other compulsory. In the first, the company appoints its own liquidators, in the second it is the function of the courts to make the appointments; in neither case has the executive Government any power to intervene. Moreover, before the machinery of the Courts can be set going it is necessary for some interested party to apply for the compulsory winding up of a Company. If those affected by the failure of a Company shrink from moving the Courts no question can arise of appointing an official liquidator. In the People's Bank case many weeks elapsed after the Bank had suspended business before any application was forthcoming to apply to the courts; hence the delay in bringing matters to a head. —*Pioneer.*

A PROTEST.

It is incumbent on those who in India criticise South African policy to refrain from depicting the struggle now in progress as one in which the dividing line is purely racial, even as regards South Africa itself, writes the *Madras Mail*. Still more is it their duty to avoid any suggestion that in its Imperial aspect the issue is racial. We read Mrs. Besant's remarks at the meeting at the Victoria Hall with much regret. She seemed to think that it was an occasion for a homily on the salutary lessons which should be taught "the white man." It is nothing of the sort. In the first place, though in South Africa there is doubtless a certain amount of race prejudice at work, the main motive is economic. That is beyond dispute. Then, even in South Africa, the Indian cause has sufficient supporters among "white men" to make it unfair to talk as she did, and it is likely to win further "white" support. In India there is no difference of opinion on essentials between Indians and Anglo-Indians. The Anglo-Indian Press has steadily protested against the treatment of our Indian fellow-subjects in South Africa, and at the present time many Englishmen in India, officials and others, are contributing towards the South African fund. At Home, the Indian cause has its strongest supporters in men like Lord Ampthill and Lord Curzon who have been concerned in the administration of India. Mr. Gokhale, in a recent appeal, said that it would be most unfortunate if criticism of South Africans broadened into criticism of the attitude of "the white man" towards Indians generally. It would indeed be deplorable from the point of view of expediency as well as utterly unjust, if any such thing happened, if a movement which should draw Indians and Anglo-Indians into closer accord were perversely made to separate them. So far we do not see signs of this danger which need cause us anxiety. But it would be easy to create misunderstandings among the less thoughtful sections the Indian community, and we must, therefore, reprobate such recklessness of speech as we find in one passage of Mrs. Besant's utterance at the Victoria Hall.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

LIGHTHOUSE FOR AIRMEN.

A lighthouse for airmen is to be erected, says the *Goulois* at Liebenwerda, in Saxony, which is to signal by flashes to airmen flying by night indications as to their route and probable weather conditions. Its candle-power is to be 2,000.

UNLUCKY SMUGGLER.

As a motor-car driven by a man, named Mouttes, and laden with a contraband cargo of phosphorus and gunpowder, was trying to pass the Swiss frontier, it caught fire, and the driver was seriously burned. Owing to the fierce heat of the burning phosphorous the road was impassable for an hour. When the driver recovers from his burns, he will be charged with attempted smuggling.

BOYS' ZEPPELIN FUND.

As a sequel to the destruction of the two German naval airships, several hundred boys at the high schools at Lubeck (on the Baltic) have sent a proclamation to all German schoolboys asking them to contribute to a fund for the construction of a new Zeppelin airship. The proclamation says: "We must do all we can to provide a new Zeppelin as soon as possible, and therefore every boy in Germany should send a contribution."

RED AND YELLOW RAIN.

A curious phenomenon has been witnessed at Gibraltar. Lurid coppery masses of cloud suddenly shrouded the heavens over the Rock and surrounding bay. Then a heavy shower of rain, the colour of reddish mud, fell, leaving a pinkish stain in many parts of the town. Following the red rain, a yellow rain-storm was experienced. It is conjectured that in a sandstorm in the neighbouring African wilds, particles of sand had been gathered into the air, and that they fell in rain.

NOVEL TEST FOR DRUNKENNESS.

"The doctors examined my tongue and felt my pulse after I admitted that I had had two whiskies and sodas and two bottles of lager beer, and I consider that an unfair test," said George Butler, a taxicab driver, when charged at Kingston with having been drunk and disorderly. Accused went on to say that he considered that a fair test was the one he asked for. "That" he said, "was to give any subject for me to write upon." The accused, who was given a good character was discharged.

Mr. BURNS'S CRITIC.

What the speaker termed "a very mean piece of frenzied and malignant verbiage," uttered by Mr. John Burns nineteen years ago, was recalled by Mr. John Chandler at the twenty-first annual Free Labour Conference at the Memorial Hall, London, declaring that many people never expected the Association to last twenty-one years, Mr. Chandler said that Mr. Burns in 1894 made "an unutterable ass" of himself, by prophesying that "in twelve months time it would be unheard of outside the frowsy taprooms of low-class neighbourhoods."

"TIRED OF SCHOOL."

That he was "tired of school and wanted to travel" was the story told to the examining magistrates at Nice by an English boy arrested for refusing to pay his hotel bill. The boy, who described himself as Paul Bankart, of Leicester, explained that he had been a pupil at Uppingham School for the past two years, but found life there very dreary. He therefore saved his pocket-money until he had sufficient to travel with. Asked to account for a number of articles found in his possession he said they had been given to him by friends. Bankart will be sent back to England.

METHODICAL SUICIDE.

A pathetic figure at an inquest at Gillingham, Kent, was a retired boatswain, of the Royal Navy, named Thomas William Green, whose wife had committed suicide on the railway. He told the coroner and jury what a methodical woman his wife was, and how, before going out, she had got his tea ready and got his pipe and tobacco. The evidence showed that she removed her hat and replaced the hatpins before putting her head on the railway line. She had suffered from depression through losing an only son in India, and she had recently undergone an operation, which was only partly successful.

"A GALLANT GENTLEMAN."

A tribute to Captain Oates, the "very gallant gentleman" who sacrificed his life for his comrades on the return journey of the Scott expedition, was paid at St. Ann's Church, Eastbourne, when Commander Evans unveiled a tablet to his memory.

The inscription reads:—

To the glory of God and in memory of Captain L. E. Oates Inniskilling Dragoons, who worshipped in this church, and who, on the return of Captain, Scott's party from the South Pole, willingly walked to his death in a blizzard to try to save his comrades beset by hardship, March 17, 1912.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." (St. John XV., 13.)

A FRONTIER TRAFFIC.

A profitable traffic is carried on along the Belgian frontier by persons many of them women, who bring Belgian silver across the border to exchange it at French banks for notes or cheques payable in Paris. This French paper money they then carry back into Belgium, where it commands a premium which brings to them a profit varying with the rate of exchange from 5s. to 6s. 6d. per £40 exchanged. One of these petty brokers, Mme. van Elwyk, left Brussels with a bag containing £192 in silver and travelled to Roubaix, in France. Leaving her bag on a seat in the hall of the Bank of France in that town, she went to a cafe near by to wait for the bank to open. When she returned, however, the bag with its £192 in silver had disappeared.

YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 7d, New Oxford Street, London. Established over 35 years.

STRANGE CAREER OF A MILLIONAIRE.

'RECORD SPENDTHRIFT.'

Charles Gilbert Gates, the only son of the late multi-millionaire, John W. Gates, died suddenly on Oct. 28 of apoplexy in the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad station at Cody, Wyoming, just as he was about to board a New York train. With a party of friends, including two physicians, Mr. Gates returned to Cody a week before from a twenty-five-day hunting trip in the heart of the Shoshoe Mountain Range, near Yellowstone Park.

Since then the group had been enjoying a week of revelry in a hunting lodge a few miles from Cody while the trophies of the chase were being prepared and packed for removal to New York. Mr. Gates and his companions came back from the hunting lodge on October 27, and they arrived at the railway station, accompanied by a retinue of servants and many wagons containing luggage and the crated heads of ten bull elk and five deer.

There were some newspaper men on the station platform, with whom Mr. Gates had a short chat. He declared that he would certainly return a year from now. "This is the greatest big-game country on the globe," he smilingly remarked. "Henceforth it will be my happy hunting ground."

Ten minutes later he was seized with convulsions, and notwithstanding the instant attention of physicians, he expired almost immediately.

Mr. Gates left New York on Sept. 21, for Wyoming on the advice of physicians, to whom he had complained that he was not feeling quite well. He frequently complained during the trip from the mountains of being out of sorts, but gave no indication that he felt his condition to be alarming. For the past three years, however, he had suffered from kidney and liver trouble, and he was warned by his doctor that anything except the most temperate sort of life would be fatal to him.

Mrs. Gates to whom Mr. Gates was married only two years ago, was in New York, when she received a telegram and she immediately wired ordering that the body should be forwarded to New York for burial in the family vault at Woodlawn Cemetery.

"Charlie Gates," as the young millionaire was familiarly known, not only inherited the wealth of the famous "Bet-you a Million" Gates, but also most of his father's characteristics. Although he was only 37 years of age when he died, Mr. C. G. Gates was one of America's most picturesque spenders, and was known from coast to coast as "Spend a Million a Year" Gates. His motto was "Speed is life," and his efforts to live up to it impelled him to travel only in special trains at many thousands of dollars a journey and brought him frequently before the magistrates to explain his lightning trips in racing motor-cars.

He loved gaiety and excitement and his was always a conspicuous figure at any "big event," from Paris to San Francisco. Like his father, he was noted chiefly for the lavish distribution of tips, gaming for high stakes, and plunging on the stock market.

A LUCKY SPECULATOR.

Young Gates was often associated with his father in attempted cotton, wool, wheat, and corn "corners," and he was regarded in Wall Street as a nervy and lucky speculator. He was born on May 21, 1876, at Turner Junction, now West Chicago, Illinois.

Educated at private schools in the Middle West, at the age of 17, he began his business career there as a clerk in his father's office of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, but his activities outside office hours soon began to make him a national character. In the stock market and as a turf plunger, a practical joker and an automobile "road hog," he had few equals, and his reckless use of money soon attracted attention. The West and its business possibilities for excitement did not absorb his attention for long, and in 1901 he appeared in New York, bought a Stock Exchange seat for £10,200—then the record price—and opened a banking and brokerage office in Broadway.

Until 1907, the year of the great panic, he ran the business, and then, after an unsuccessful attempt to break a steel combine, his firm of Charles G. Gates and Co. which served as a medium for the enormous speculations of John W. Gates and the "Chicago crowd" in plunging, went out of business, paying up more than £18,000,000 of debts.

Released from even the semblance of business Mr. Gates toured Europe, leaving in his wake showers of dollars, 1,000 bills. He once said he spent £200,000 a year in 'tips.' A few months ago he nearly frightened a Minneapolis waiter to death by paying for a £20 dinner with a £200 bill, and telling him to "keep the change."

FORTUNE IN SPECIAL TRAINS.

For special trains Charlie Gates spent fabulous sums. The first of his whirlwind trips was a run of 3,000 miles from the wilds of Arizona to New York. The distance was covered in 74hr. 19min., and the train cost £1,560. He paid an average price of 6s a minute for special trains.

Like his father, he was a great gambler and on one occasion he is said to have lost £8,000 in a single night playing roulette in New York. His name was open sesame at Canfields when that notorious gambling house was in its glory. He was a good loser, and his generosity was never disputed. Just before he died he spent £1,400 in buying fur overcoats for his friends. He gave a chauffeur £200 and presented a guide on a trip with £200 also.

On October 2, Mr. Gates declared that he had just made a big "turn" on the Chicago Board of Trade, and felt he was obliged to spend £14,000 right away to relieve his feelings.

Mr. Gates was a director of five large Texan companies and president of two others. His fortune is estimated at £8,000,000. He was married twice. His first wife was Miss Mary W. Martin, of St. Louis, who divorced him in August, 1911. A month later he married Miss Florence E. Hopwood, of Minneapolis. With his death the house of Gates, whose traditions he carried out to the last, perishes, for he was the only son, and he left no children by either marriage.

You make your bill no less
By filing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.

On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian Cough Cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Quote No. 733.

FIREDAMP IN MINES.

LAMP THAT BLOWS A WARNING WHISTLE.

The Kaiser and the majority of the leading members of the German scientific world showed keen enthusiasm on hearing Professor Haber announce that he had invented and perfected a new lamp for miners, which would be absolutely safe, and would warn also miners of the presence of poisonous dangerous gases.

Professor Haber is the director of the new Chemical Institute, opened by the Emperor last autumn and founded by him from the funds placed at his disposition in order to celebrate the centenary of the Berlin University. In the course of an address at the same institute last year the Kaiser, who was still confessedly suffering from the depression due to the great mining disaster at Bochum a few weeks earlier, begged scientists to attempt the discovery of some preventive medium. Professor Haber in attempting to unite the advantages of both the Davy and the electric lamps for the indication of the presence of bad gas and the absence of any danger of explosion while excluding their failings, claims to have fully succeeded his lamp having successfully undergone a number of conclusive tests.

The lamp, in principle, like the Davy lamp, has an attachment by which the flame blows a delicately attuned whistle. The slightest irregularity in the flame causes an instant change of the whistle's note, whilst difficult combustion due to bad gas produces a jerky rattle that could not fail to be noticed by miners. After a number of tests Professor Haber says he has been able to regulate the whistle so that the rattle is produced decisively before the danger of an explosion is imminent.

The Kaiser cleverly underlined the importance of the invention in the course of a short speech in which he also thanked the scientists for the number of lectures given in his presence on the occasion of the annual meeting of the institute and its patrons. The Emperor said:—

"I am gratified to find that Professor Haber and his colleagues have so quickly taken up and carried to success the impulse I gave a year ago to discover a means to prevent firedamp catastrophes in mines. The lamp which has been shown to me appears to fulfil the requirements of safety, and possibly it will be the means of preserving the lives of thousands of miners in the future. It is to be hoped that Professor Haber's recording instrument will entirely rid mines of fire. I think our society may be proud after the short space of scarcely half a year to be able to call its own an invention so beneficial for humanity.

PARIS MODES.

EVENING COIFFURES TO REPLACE THE TURBAN.

Headdresses of the turban description have died a natural death. Great as was the success of this particular type of coiffure it had one decidedly weak point, which may have helped to doom it. It completely hid the hair, and therefore, writes the Paris lady correspondent of the *Standard*, robbed the face of the softening effect that only natural hair can impart when it is brushed lightly and becomingly round the forehead.

The new evening coiffure requires very careful choosing. The pretty fillet of velvet and paste, supporting a large or small feather cluster, as the case may be, is apt to pall eventually, and it is the business of the clever milliner to supply a change.

The little tulle cap has stepped into the breach very effectively. It is not in the least of the turban description, being very small and very light, showing the hair clearly underneath. It can be powdered all over with mock coloured jewels, or simply with the hard white glitter of diamonds, or it can be perfectly plain. A charming example of the latter description was a dainty little tulle cap in a lovely cool shade of chestnut, which was very lightly draped and very minute, the only decoration being a small black feather cluster mounted on a rather high stem.

Some beautiful effects are to be obtained nowadays from two dark colours used in one gown, the brighter relief being very sparingly introduced. For example, a black tulle was mounted over brown taffeta shot with a lighter brown and with black. The tulle was arranged in a series of flounces the two upper ones forming the tunic and standing out the piquant fashion while the lower ones clung closely to the figure. The corsage had a pointed decolletage, with a bit of dull gold lace just filling in the lowest point of the opening back and front, and a large and handsome rose in dull dark, brownish red completed the toilette.

These corsage roses deserve a mention to themselves, so marvellous are they in their imitation of Nature. To the touch they seem real, only their durability is unnatural. Their tints are, of course, chosen from the choicest specimens one sees in the most up-to-date rose show, and with a little licence in addition we have ornaments that lend themselves to any scheme of colour.

The rose that had been rejected in connection with our millinary finds a place this autumn in the corsages of our gowns, and nothing is prettier for the purpose.

But to say that flowers are entirely banished from our hats is to make too sweeping an assertion. There are a few exceptions, but these are generally in the direction of the unexpected, and the original, as in the case of a soft, limp hat of black velvet, with a band of skunk laid round one side. This hat had a tiny bouquet where the fur began and ended, which consisted of a spray of three small yellow lemons and a sprig of white and yellow orange blossom—very pretty in effect.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

Keeps the Skin Soft, Clear and Cool.

Icilma Cream is *different* to any other toilet preparation in the world—and has a *better effect*—because it (and it alone) contains the wonderful Icilma Natural Water. This stimulates the skin to healthy, natural action and keeps it always soft, clear and cool. For sunburn and prickly heat—as well as insect bites—it is most beneficial. Pure and fragrant—pleasant to use—leaves no trace on the skin—contains no animal fat—untouched by hand.

Icilma Cream
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

ROWLAND'S
FOR THE SKIN KALYDOR
known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced. It prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s 3d, 4s 6d, and 8s 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld.
LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

"LUTON" HAT DYE

With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old Straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry as even WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH. WILL RESIST RAIN, and give the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Beware of spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name, "Luton"
Manufacturers:—
HITAKER & CO.,
LUTON DYE WORKS, KENDAL, ENGLAND.

THE TWO SERVICES.

DESTROYER STRENGTH.

The ordering of the destroyers of the current programme affords an opportunity of reviewing the relative position of Great Britain in this class of war vessel. There has never been any standard applied officially to torpedo craft, but it has usually been advocated that we need a larger preponderance in destroyers than in battleships. For the last few years, we have had an ample margin over Germany as far as numbers are concerned, but as it was not until 1899 that the Germans began to launch their first destroyers, whereas we had been building them for five or six years earlier, it follows that our flotilla contains a larger proportion of obsolete or semi-obsolete boats. Remembering that we have needed to make good the wastage caused by the passing off the list of our earlier vessels, and that Germany builds at the rate of twelve destroyers each year, it cannot be said that the programmes of twenty boats which were authorised in the four years from 1909-10 to 1912-13 have been at all extravagant. The reduction to sixteen in the current programme is a step the consequences of which ought to be carefully considered. Whatever ground there is for assuming the destroyer type to be doomed owing to the development of the light cruiser and submarine, this fact ought not to affect numbers so long as Continental programmes remain at their present rates. The last issue of the Dickinson return showed that Great Britain had 188 completed destroyers to the German 124, a preponderance of sixty-four, but in the previous year the preponderance was seventy and in 1911 it was eighty-five. From 92 per cent. the margin has dwindled to 51 per cent., and as 16 is only 33 per cent. greater than 12, it must inevitably come down still more if our destroyer-building programme remains as at present. Distribution, of course, depends on numbers, and it has been seen how the sendiag out of the "Beagle" class to the Mediterranean has been held up for about twelve months, presumably because the boats could not be spared from home waters. In itself, the strengthening of the flotillas in the Mediterranean and in China is a good thing, and with sixteen instead of ten boats in the Mediterranean, and those of larger size and power, the force there will be unusually strong. The essential point is, however, that only an adequate building policy for future requirements can justify the sending of the "Beagles" to Malta and the "River" class to the Far East.

RECRUITS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

The Three Years' Service Law adds nearly 150000 men to the French Army. The recruiting staff says the *Army and Navy Gazette* is busy examining the twenty-year-old conscripts, against whose enrolment such violent speeches were made in the Chamber of Deputies. The experience of Napoleon with young soldiers in Spain and Poland was quoted as an argument against taking men under twenty-one years of age. It seems that the average physique of the twenty-year-old conscripts is equal to that of the British soldier of two year's service. Men with broad shoulders and long backs, but short legs, will be sent to the infantry. Specially strong-chested and armed men will go to the Artillery, where heavy weights have to be lifted. The men with shortish trunks and well-proportioned legs with large hips, are styled "middle men," and will be told off to the cavalry. The "muscularly adaptable" men also go to the mounted arm as a rule. It is found that "round" or fattish men can endure great fatigue, but soon succumb to disease. All the conscripts showed a laudable desire to be accepted for service, for the young generation in France is as patriotic as can be wished. At least 70 per cent. of the twenty-year-old conscripts have been passed for service.

SHIP NAMES.

It is alway interesting to trace innovations in the British Navy to the fleets of other great Powers. Just as so many ideas and motion have been, after trial and proof in our Navy, copied by other navies, so it must be acknowledged that we owe many things to the skill and ingenuity of foreign naval officers. We should be specially grateful to the Americans in this connection for in numerous details now their navy and our own are in harmony. In both fleets, for example, the executive and engineer officers have been amalgamated, and, in foll wing the lead of the United States in this matter, authorities still differ as to whether we acted wisely or otherwise. Generally speaking, those who still object to the amalgamation in the British Navy are ill informed regarding the progress of the Osborne scheme, for it is quite a fallacy to suppose that there has been a lack of volunteers for engineering duties. So far as the American Fleet is concerned, it is interesting to have the testimony of Mr. R. W. Neeser, in a series of articles in *The Navy* (U.S.A.), that "A great departure was made in the enactment of the Amalgamation Law of 1899, whereby the old Engineer Corps of the Navy was transferred to the Line. It was a radical violation of naval tradition, but the last fifteen years have demonstrated the wisdom of such an unusual measure, and the remarkable gain in the efficiency of our fleets since then has justified the innovation beyond a doubt." It was also from America that the Admiralty must have got their recent idea of destroyers named after naval officers of the past, as although this has been advocated for a number of years, it was the United States which took it up to any extent. The decision announced on September 30 to place a brass plate on each destroyer bearing the name of an officer under the new method of nomenclature is also copied from the United States practice. According to the *Army and Navy Journal* of October 18, the new destroyer *Sterrett* has just received a bronze medallion bearing a likeness of Lieut. Andrew Sterrett, her namesake, and an inscription telling of that officer's services. The presentation was made by Mrs. Simpson, the wife of Captain Edward Simpson, and a grandniece of Lieut. Sterrett. Now that the Admiralty have adopted the system of naming destroyers after naval officers, and are prepared to place tablets suitably inscribed on board the vessels, it is hoped that descendants of the officers whose names are thus commemorated will further mark the association by gifts to the vessels similar to that on board the *Sterrett*.

MINOR NAVIES.

It is generally recognised that one disadvantage of the movement among the smaller naval Powers to acquire "Dreadnoughts" is that the transfer of such vessels from one navy to another may upset the balance of power, not only between the two fleets affected, but between other fleets as well. At the present time, there are more large ships "marketable" than ever before, and the circumstance is one which concerns the larger as well as the smaller Powers. Brazil seems determined to dispose of the third "Dreadnought," the *Rio de Janeiro*, now completing on the Tyne, and it has been stated, though not officially, that the Turk are desirous of possessing this vessel If the *Rio de Janeiro* is disposed of, the transaction may have an influence in the Argentine, for the two ships of the "Rivadavia" class have not yet joined the Argentine Navy, and one, if not both, of them might be sold if a suitable offer came along. Similarly, the two Chilian battleships building in England are just as likely to be purchased before completion. Indeed it is reported that one of them has already been sold to Greece. In most cases a strong objection to the purchase of such vessels by the larger navies is that the design of the ships seldom harmonises with that of other battleships and the differences in size, speed, armament, radius of action and the like prevent the purchased units being fitted to the tactical scheme for the carrying out of which the other battleships were constructed. At least this was our own experience in regard to the *Triumph* and *Swiftsure*, although the latter have proved their usefulness in various ways. Of course, the smaller Powers are not affected by differences of this kind, and therefore both Greece and Turkey would no doubt be glad to make additions to their fleets by the purchase of South American "Dreadnoughts." China also appears to be waking up from a naval standpoint, and although nothing has yet been heard lately of battleships for her navy, it appears to be correct that Commander Harold Christian has received a commission from the Chinese Ambassador to take charge of a naval college at Nimrod Sound, Shanghai. Whether Commander Christian is being lent by the Admiralty, or is retiring from the British Navy to enter the service of the Chinese Government is not clear, but it is stated that his appointment is for three years.

LORD KITCHENER.

Notwithstanding the good work he is doing in Egypt, there are still many people who think that Lord Kitchener would be more valuable at Whitehall as Commander-in-Chief. One of these individuals writes to the *Globe* and opines that, "No doubt the permanent officials at the War Office heaved a great sigh of relief when 'our best military organiser' was shelved to Egypt, and they are now able to pursue their absurd policies of teaching the soldier gardening and a host of other minor idiocies, generally inculcating the idea that he was very wrong to have become a soldier at all, but that having become one, they will do their best to rectify the mistake." This correspondent, who signs himself "Citizen," has evidently not come across, hundreds of old soldiers who are cast upon the world after serving their country because they have no trade in their hands. He then continues, "Let the Government, Liberal or Conservative, insist that administrative responsibility shall be vested in the hands of a single individual, acting with or immediately under the Crown Minister, with plenary powers to dismiss all incompetents or amateur experimenters, and we shall have the Army in a sound condition."

ROMANCE OF A MEDAL.

Quite a romance centres round a much-worn war medal, which for nearly forty years had hung on a watchguard, and which was casually exhibited some weeks ago by an ex-soldier of the Yorkshire Regiment to Captain Finch, the Chief of the Army Recruiting Staff at Leeds, and hon. secretary of the ex-Soldiers' Employment Organisation. It has been the means of obtaining for a Crimean veteran's widow a pension of 3s. a week for the remainder of her life. The widow is Mrs. Naylor, of 2, Gray Street, Newtown, Leeds, an old-age pensioner, 80 years old, who is the wife of the man who won the medal. A microscopic examination of it revealed the words "Private Isaac Naylor, 31st Regiment," stamped round the edge of it, while on one side was a representation of a piece of artillery with the words "La Crimea" underneath. The man's records, subsequently found, showed that Private Naylor won the Sebastobol clasp, as well as the medal, and that he died in 1864. The pension which his widow will now receive is being paid by the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation.

EVOLUTION OF THE POSTER.

GROWTH OF PUBLIC TASTE.

The men who hang the pictures which do so much to brighten London streets met at the dinner of the London Bill posters, Protection Association at the Holborn Restaurant in mailweek. Every business man recognises the value of advertising nowadays, and the hoarding comes second in value only to the newspaper for selling wares of every description.

Mr. Thomas J. Barratt, who has had fifty years' experience of advertising, said that posters formed one of the most rapid, effective, and satisfactory methods of reaching the public. He compared the crude efforts of the early days with th se obtaining now, and spoke of the vast improvement that has taken place. He was not sure that billposters were not doing more to elevate the taste of the people than even the Royal Academy. Parliament was being used to restrict their efforts in every way that ingenuity could suggest, but his entire sympathy was with the billposters. In days gone by it was considered difficult to induce an artist to associate himself with an advertiser. Now that was all changed.

Mr. Albert Kendall, the president, declared that billposters never held a higher position in the trading world and in the eyes of the general public than to-day. That was largely due to the influence of the association, whose members had loyally observed the regulations they had laid down for the protection of the trade. When the signs of the times indicated many years ago, that their house should be put in order they did so at once without waiting for the Legislature. One of the first acts was the appointment of a Censorship Committee, who in the beginning wielded a very big spade. The outcome of that had been splendid, and had been appreciated by eveyone. They realised that it was no good purting anything on a boarding which would offend the public eye. The committee now included representatives of kindred associations.

"The Act of 1907 was considered to be sufficient to protect the public against the 'terrible bill sticker.' It was for those who were against them to prove that that Act was not sufficient to protect them before asking Parliament for a more severe Act.

"The public generally are your guests," said Mr. Davison Dalziel, M. P. "for you," he continued, "are the purveyors of all their wants. When I look back to the system of advertising in the streets twenty or twenty five years ago, I think that I have never seen such progress in any branch of industry as in this. I do not believe that the progress you have made during the last twenty years has been equalled in any other country of the world.

BURGOYNE

It is ackowledged that upon the purity of the blood depends the general health of the whole system and the majority of the ills to which mankind is heir, can be traced to impoverished blood. These can be avoided by that greatest of all remedies for disorders of the blood.

BURGOYNE'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA

This elegant preparation is made from the finest Jamaica Sarsaparilla and combined with Salts of Iodine in the proportion requisite to produce the best results in administration. **Burgoyne's Iodised Sarsaparilla** is a most agreeable and palatable medicine and should be taken in all cases of

SCURVY — SKIN ERUPTIONS
SCROFULA — GLANDULAR SWELLINGS

and all Complaints arising from impurity of the blood

Sold by all Chemists throughout India.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LONDON.

FOR PURITY

THE BEST PIANOS

FOR SALE OR HIRE, AND ON EASY PAYMENTS
PIANOS BY
BRINSMEAD, KNAKE, ERARD, BECHSTEIN, COLLARD AND COLLARD SCHIEDMAYER, AND OTHERS.

NEW PIANOS, Rs. 300 to 4,500.
USED PIANOS FROM Rs. 150.

S. ROSE & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

SPERMINUM is the natural source of health and vital strength isolated and purified from Organic bases. In the form of the Essence SPERMIN acts as a reviver of vital energy.

Nervous Debility, Senility, Hysteria, Tuberculosis, Impotentia in Neurasthenia will find a corrective in Poehl's Spermin Essence.

For further particulars etc., apply to the Sole Depot:

Sperminum can be had from all Chemists, or from the Sole Depot.

N. POWELL & Co.,
Byculla, Fort, Bombay.

SPERMINUM

The Soap for India.

Good for PRICKLY HEAT
Wards off INSECT BITES,
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO., 60 Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pearl, Six Veils, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

THE
NEWEST IDEAS
IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE
PLANS OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

APPLY AT ONCE

For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.

8 OPTION POLICIES HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN

EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.

STRONG RESERVES.... LARGE BONUSES.... LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE

EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW :—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME?

Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

for the benefit of yourself and your family.

FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO :—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
AGENTS WANTED.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Invoices sent through Shippers.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT.

Imported in India solely

BY

The Asiatic Petroleum CO., (India) Limited.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

ALSO AT :—

9, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

MADRAS AGENTS :—

MESSRS. BEST & CO.
MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS :—

MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.
KARACHI.

FREE TO YOU

A Specimen Pot of
"'HAZELINE' SNOW"
(Trade Mark)

It restores and improves the beauty of the skin. Makes the complexion clear and attractive. Imparts comfort to tender skin. Exquisitely cooling and refreshing in hot weather like a cool breeze from the hills.

Cut out and send this COUPON

Please send me, free of cost, a specimen pot of "'Hazeline' Snow"

Name .....
Designation or Profession .....
Address .....

Fill in the particulars required, and send to—
Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 17, Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

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"From the same tin of Benger's Food you can maintain a healthy man or feed a baby."

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, combines all the elements necessary to sustain life in full vigour. In addition it contains the natural digestive principles which act upon these Food elements, and enable them to be assimilated with ease by persons of all ages.

During illness, convalescence, and whenever light food and special nourishment is required, Benger's has proved itself to be the most valuable Food known to Science.

BENGER'S
FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

Sold by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Invalid Tea and Cocoa may be prepared with Benger's Food, and many recipes for pleasing Invalid dishes are contained in the Booklet "Benger's Food and How to Use it." A copy will be sent post free on application to—
BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER.

Foreign Offices—
New York: U.S. Agents, Messrs. Benger (U.S.A.) Inc., 115 Fifth St.
Canada, Montreal—National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., 23 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, and Branches throughout Canada.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL displaying CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
ST ENOCH & Cie, Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Cie, Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Cie, Agents in *Pondichéry*.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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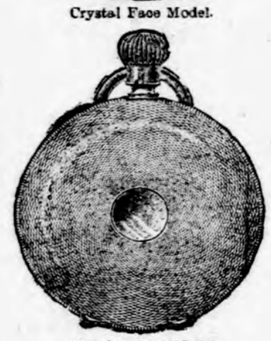

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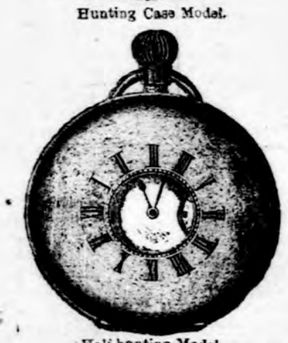

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